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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़ कर)
केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities (other than the
Administrations of Union Territories)

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 1980

चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की
कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० कर्ना० वि० सं०/136/78(32)]

का० आ० 1065 :—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है
कि फरवरी, 1978 में हुए कर्नाटक विधान सभा के लिए साधारण
निर्वाचन के लिए 136—सकलेशपुर सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने
वाले उम्मीदवार श्री लोकेश गोड डी० एस०, पुत्र सुबेगोड, देवालाडीकेरे,
पो० देवालाडीकेरे तालुक सकलेशपुर, कर्नाटक लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम,
1951 तथा तद्वर्धन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन
व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्मक सूचना दिये जाने पर
भी अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया
है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास
इस असफलता के लिए कोई भी पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन
आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री लोकेशगौड डी० एस० को संसद् के किसी भी
सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 1980

S.O. 1065.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied
that Shri Lokeshagowda D.S., S/o Subbegowda, Devalada-
kere, Devaladakere Post, Sakleshpur Taluk, Karnataka, a con-
testing candidate for general election to the Karnataka, Legis-
lative Assembly held in February, 1978 from 136-Sakleshpur
Assembly constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his
election expenses at all as required by the Representation of
the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices
has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and
the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no
good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said
Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri
Lokeshagowda D. S. to be disqualified for being

chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliamentary or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. KT-LA/136/78(32)]

का० प्रा० 1066:—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि फरवरी, 1978 में हुए कर्नाटक विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 136-सकलेशपुर सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री हुलुकोडय्या पुन्न कोमारया गांव मालापुरा, के० होसकोटे होबसी, तालुक भलूर, कर्नाटक, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा वांछित करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री हुलुकोडय्या को संसद् के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है:

[सं० कर्ना० वि०/136/78(33)]

S.O. 1066.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Hulukodaiah, S/o Komaraiah, Mallapura village, K. Hoskote Hubli Alur Taluk, Karnataka, a contesting candidate for general election to the Karnaaka Legislative Assembly held in February, 1978 from 136-Sakleshpur Assembly constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expense at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Hulukodaiah to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliamentary or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. KT-LA/136/78(33)]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 2 अप्रैल, 1980

का० प्रा० 1067:—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जनवरी, 1980 में हुए आन्ध्र प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 193-महबूबनगर निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी देवम्मा ग्राम रामचन्द्रपुर, डाकघर मचनापल्ली तालुक तथा जिला महबूबनगर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा वांछित करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रस्तुत नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवम्मा को संसद् के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करती है।

[सं० प्रा० प्र०-वि०/193/80 (उप) (I)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 2nd April, 1980

S.O. 1067.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shrimati Vijayalaxmi Devamma, Ramachandrapur village, Machanpally Post, Mahbubnagar Taluk and District (Andhra Pradesh), a contesting candidate for bye-election to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in January, 1980 from 193-Mahbubnagar Constituency, has failed to lodge an account of her election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that she has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Smt. Vijayalaxmi Devamma to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliamentary or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. AP-LA/193/80(Bye)(1)]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल, 1980

का० प्रा० 1068:—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1977 में हुए लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 21-पोल्लाची (प्र० जा०) निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री वी० मुरुगन, 8/71, बालानकुलम, नादर कोलोनी, त्रिचे रोड, कोयंबटूर (तमिलनाडु), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा वांछित करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, इस असफलता के लिए कारण बताने अथवा स्पष्टीकरण देने के बारे में सूचना अवितरित बावस प्रा गई भी और वह सूचना जिला निर्वाचन आफिसर द्वारा भी उसके पुराने विदित पते पर वितरित नहीं हो सकी और उसका अज्ञात-पता मागूम नहीं है।

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री वी० मुरुगन को संसद् के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० त० न० सो० सं०/21/77(13)]

एस० सी० जैन, अवसर सचिव।

ORDER

New Delhi, the 8th April, 1980

S.O. 1068.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri V. Murugan, 8/71, Valankulam, Nadar Colony, Trichy Road, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), a contesting candidate for general election to the House of People held in March, 1977 from 21-Pollachi (SC) parliamentary constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the notice to show reason or explanation for the failure, had been received back undelivered and could not be served even through the District Election Officer at his last known address and his whereabouts are not known;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri V. Murugan to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. TN-HP/21/77(13)]

By Order,
S. C. JAIN, Secy.
to the Election Commission of India

प्रारंभ

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 1980

का० प्रा० 1069.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 94—पिलखा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार डा० रमाशंकर सिंह ग्राम—शिवनन्दनपुर, पो० विश्रामपुर, तहसील सूरजपुर, जिला—सुरगुजा (मध्य प्रदेश) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं।

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त डा० रमाशंकर सिंह को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/94/77]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1980

S.O. 1069.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Dr. Ramashankar Singh, Vill. Sheonandanpur, P.O. Bishrampur, Teh. Surguja, Distt. Surguja (M.P.), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 94-Pilkha constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Dr. Ramashankar Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/94/77]

का० प्रा० 1070.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 135-कसदोल निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले

उम्मीदवार श्री ठाकुर सिंह शिवसिंह, ग्राम-ठाकुरदिया कला, पो०-घोंच, बरास्ता पिथौरा, तहसील-महासमुन्द, जिला-रायपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री ठाकुरसिंह शिवसिंह को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/135/77]

S.O. 1070.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Thakur Singh Sheosingh, Village Thakurdiya Kala, P.O. Ghonch, via Pithora, Tehsil Mahasumund, Distt Raipur (M.P.), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 135-Kasdol constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Thakursingh Sheosingh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/135/77]

का० प्रा० 1071.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 135-कसदोल निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री चिन्तामणि अत्माराम, बालोदा, बाजार, जिला-रायपुर, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाये गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री चिन्तामणि अत्माराम को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/135/77]

S.O. 1071.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Chintamani Atmaram, Baloda Bazar, District Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 135-Kasdol constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Chantamani Atmaram to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/135/77]

का० प्रा० 1072.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 214-जामई निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री प्रशांत कुमार बनर्जी, ग्राम-बड़कुही, पो०-चान्दा भेटा, जिला-छिंदवाड़ा (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्पत् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री प्रशांत कुमार बनर्जी को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/214/77]

S.O. 1972.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Prashant Kumar Banerjee, Village Barkuhi, P. O. Chandameta, District Chhindwara, (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 214-Jamai constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Prashant Kumar Banerjee to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/214/77]

का० प्रा० 1073.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 214-जामई निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री कृष्णचन्द्र कुरेले (गुप्ताजी), ग्राम-सुकरी, पो०-जुन्नारदेव, जिला-छिंदवाड़ा (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए व्याख्यादेन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कुरेले (गुप्ताजी) को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/214/77]

S.O. 1073.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Krishnachandra Kurele (Guptaji), Village Sukri, P.O. Junnardeo District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 214-Jamai constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Krishnachandra Kurele (Guptaji) to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/214/77]

का० प्रा० 1074.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 116-बिलासपुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री मोटूमल भीमनाणी, सबर बाजार, बिलासपुर, जिला-बिलासपुर, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्पत् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री मोटूमल भीमनाणी को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/116/77]

S.O. 1074.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Motumal Bhimnani, Sadar Bazar, Bilaspur, District Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 116-Bilaspur constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Motumal Bhimnani, to be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/116/77]

कां० प्रा० 1075.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 103-रायगढ़ निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री रामकुमार रघुनाथ राय, गुरुद्वारा रोड़, सदर बाजार, रायगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री रामकुमार रघुनाथ राय को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र० वि० सं०/103/77]

S.O. 1075.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ramkumar Raghunath Rai, Gurudwara Road, Sadar Bazar, Raigarh, (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 103-Raigarh constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Ramkumar Raghunath Rai to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/103/77]

कां० प्रा० 1076.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 119-सीपत निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री देवी प्रसाद, ग्राम व पोस्ट बेसतरा, तहसील ब जिला बिलासपुर, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री देवी प्रसाद को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र० वि० सं०/119/77]

S.O. 1076.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Devi Prasad, Village & P.O. Beltara, Tahsil & Distt. Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 119-Seepat constituency, has failed to

lodge any account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Devi Prasad to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/119/77]

कां० प्रा० 1077.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 114-जरहागांव निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री राजकुमार जायसवाल, ग्राम व पोस्ट पदमपुर, तहसील मुगेली, जिला बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री राजकुमार जायसवाल को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र० वि० सं०/114/77]

S.O. 1077.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Raj Kumar Jaiswal, Vill. & P. Padampur, Teh. Mungeli, Distt. Bilaspur (M.P.), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 114-Jarhagaon constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rule made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Raj Kumar Jaiswal to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/114/77]

कां० प्रा० 1078.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 204-विजयगणेशगढ़ निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री धनीराम बुके, नई बस्ती, बाबू जगमोहन बाई नं० 5, कटनी (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है

और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री धनीराम दुबे को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/204/77]

S.O. 1078.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Dhaniram Dube, Nai Basti, Babu Jagmohan Ward No. 5, Katni (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 204-Vijayraghgarh constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Dhaniram Dube to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/204/77]

क्र० प्र० 1079.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 99-तपकारा (प्र० ज० जा०) निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री कमलेश्वर साय केदारनाथ साय, ग्राम बन्दरचुवा, डा० बन्दरचुवा, तहसील जशपुर, जिला रायगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री कमलेश्वर साय केदारनाथ साय को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/99/77]

S.O. 1079.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Kamleshwar Sai Kidarnath Sai, Village Bander Chuwa, Post Bander Chuwa, Tahsil Jashpur, Distt. Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 99-Tapkara (ST) constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Kamleshwar Sai Kidarnath Sai to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Par-

liament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/99/77]

क्र० प्र० 1080.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 97-बगीचा (प्र० ज० जा०) निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री डोमनिक जोहन, ग्राम-जोकबहला, पो० जोकबहला, तहसील-जसपुर, जिला-रायगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री डोमनिक जोहन को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/97/77]

S.O. 1080.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Domnik Johan Village Jokbehala Post Jokbehala Tehsil Jashpur, District Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 97-Bagicha (ST) constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Domnik Johan to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/97/77]

क्र० प्र० 1081.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए राजस्थान विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 90-टोक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री कपूर चन्द जैन, ग्राम-फियावाड़ी, पंचायत सर्कल बागरी, तहसील व जिला टोक (राजस्थान), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित समय के अन्दर तथा रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री कपूर चन्द जैन, को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० रा०-वि० सं०/90/77(65)]

S.O. 1081.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Kapoor Chand Jain, Village-Phiyawari Panchayat circle, Bagri Tehsil Tonk, District-Tonk (Rajasthan), a contesting candidate for general election to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 90-Tonk constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

Shri Kapoor Chand Jain, Village-Phiyawari Panchayat, circle, Bagri Tehsil Tonk, Dist-Tonk (Rajasthan), contesting candidate
And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Kapoor Chand Jain, to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. RJ-LA/90/77(65)]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1980

का० प्रा० 1082 :—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए राजस्थान विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 119-पिरावा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री प० नवनीत दास, पो० चरौनिया, जिला झालावाड़, (राजस्थान), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायीचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री प० नवनीत दास को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० राज०-वि० सं०/119/77(66)]

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1980

S.O. 1082.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Pt. Navnet Das, Post Dharonia, District-Jhalawad, (Rajasthan), a contesting candidate for general election to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 119-Pirawa constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Pt. Navnet Das to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. RJ-LA/119/77(66)]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 20 मार्च, 1980

का० प्रा० 1083 :—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण

निर्वाचन के लिए 179-किरणापुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री शिवराम बिसन, ग्राम बेलगांव, पो० लवेरी (किरणापुर), तहसील व जिला बालाघाट, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण व्यायीचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री शिवराम बिसन को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/179/77]

New Delhi, the 20th March, 1980

S.O. 1083.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Sheoram Bisen, Village Balgaon, Post Lawri (Kiranpur) Tehsil and Distt. Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 179-Kiranpur constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Sheoram Bisen to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/179/77]

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 1980

आदेश

का० प्रा० 1084 :—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 166-खेरवा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री भुवन, ग्राम भानपुरी, पो० चन्दखुरी, जिला दुर्ग, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण व्यायीचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री भुवन को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/166/77]

New Delhi, the 21st March, 1980

S.O. 1084.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Bhawan, Village Bhanpuri, P.O. Chandkhuri, Distt. Durg, (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in

June, 1977 from 166-Khertha constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Bhuwan to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/166/77]

का० प्रा० 1085 :—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 74-सीधी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बेदान्ती प्रसाद, ग्राम खडोरा, पो० झखरावल, जिला सीधी, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा नद्वीत बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण व्यापारिक नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री बेदान्ती प्रसाद को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/74/77]

S.O. 1085.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Bedanti Prasad, Village Khadaura, P.O. Jhakharaawal, District Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 74-Sidhi constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Bedanti Prasad to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/74/77]

का० प्रा० 1086 :—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 74-सीधी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार वैजनाथ प्रसाद, ग्राम फलवारी, पो० देवगांव, जिला सीधी (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा नद्वीत बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है

और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण व्यापारिक नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री वैजनाथ प्रसाद, को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/74/77]

S.O. 1086.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Baijnath Prasad, Village Fulwari, P.O. Deegawan, District Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 74-Sidhi constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Baijnath Prasad to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/74/77]

का० प्रा० 1087 :—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 74-सीधी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री मो० मोहम्मद इसराइल, ग्राम व पो० सीधी, जिला सीधी, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा नद्वीत बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण व्यापारिक नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री मो० मोहम्मद इसराइल को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/74/77]

S.O. 1087.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Mohammad Israil, Sidhi P.O., District Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 74-Sidhi constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Mohammad Israil to be disqualified for being chosen as,

and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/74/77]

का० प्रा० 1088.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 123-सक्ती निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बजरंगलाल, वार्ड नं० 6, सक्ती, पो० सक्ती, जिला बिलासपुर, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उनके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण अथवा न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री बजरंगलाल को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/123/77]

S.O. 1088.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Bairanglal, ward No. 6, Sakti, P.O. Sakti District, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 123-Sakti constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Bairanglal to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/123/77]

का० प्रा० 1089.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 123-सक्ती निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री घनश्याम प्रसाद, भुक्काम व पो० बारादवार, तड़सील जांजगीर, जिला बिलासपुर, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उनके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण अथवा न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री घनश्याम प्रसाद को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/123/77]

S.O. 1089.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ghanshyam Prasad at and Post Baradwar, Tehsil Janjgir, District Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 123-Sakti constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Ghanshyam Prasad to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/123/77]

का० प्रा० 1090.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 168-डोंडीवाहारा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री नथूराम भन्डारी, पुराना बाजार, हाजीराहारा, तड़सील बालीव, जिला बुर्ग (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उनके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री नथूराम भन्डारी को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/168/77]

S.O. 1090.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Nathooram Bhandari, Old Market, Dallirajhara, Tahsil Balod, District Durg (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 168-Dondilahara constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Nathooram Bhandari to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/168/77]

का० प्रा० 1091.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 161-ग्रमघा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री पुष्कराज घेवर चन्द्र जैन, ग्राम मेडैसरा, पो० मेडैसरा, जिला बुर्ग, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण अथवा न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री पुष्कराज होर चन्द जैन को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/161/77]

S.O. 1091.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Pukhraj Ghevar Chand Jain, Village Medesara, P.O. Medesara, Distt. Durg (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 161-Dhamdha constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Pukhraj Ghevar Chand Jain to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/161/77]

का० प्रा० 1092.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 161-धमधा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री रविशंकर, क्वार्टर नं० 1ए, गली नं० 36, सैक्टर नं०-1, धिलार्द नगर, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण अथवा न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री रवि शंकर को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/161/77]

S.O. 1092.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ravishanker, Q. No. 1-A, Street No. 36, Sector 1, Bhilai-nagar (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 161-Dandha constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules, made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Ravishanker to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/161/77]

नई दिल्ली, 22 मार्च, 1980

का० प्रा० 1093.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 69-सिरमौर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बद्री प्रसाद त्रिपाठी, ग्राम व पो० चचाई, रीवा, जिला रीवा, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री बद्री प्रसाद त्रिपाठी को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/69/77]

S.O. 1093.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Badri Prasad Tripathi, Village and P.O. Chachai, Rewa, District Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 69-Sirmour constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Badri Prasad Tripathi to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/161/77]

का० प्रा० 1904. यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 69-सिरमौर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री फतेबहादुर सिंह, ग्राम व पो० खेरहन, रीवा, जिला रीवा (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण अथवा न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा, उक्त श्री कृष्ण बहादुर सिंह को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म०प्र०-वि०ग०/69/77]

S.O. 1094.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Fatebahadur Singh, Village and P.O. Khaiaban, Rewa District Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 69-Sirmour constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And Whereas the said candidate, even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Fatebahadur Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/69/77]

नई दिल्ली, 25 मार्च 1980

का०आ० 1095 यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 196-जबलपुर केन्द्रीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री गुरेन्द्र कुमार, 578, उपरैनागंज, जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, समयक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री गुरेन्द्र कुमार को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म०प्र०-वि०स०/196/77]

New Delhi, the 25th March, 1980

S.O. 1095.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Surendra Kumar, 578, Uprainganj, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 196-Jabalpur Central constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Surendra Kumar to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/196/77]

का०आ० 1096 यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 196-जबलपुर केन्द्रीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री हुक्म चन्द जैन, महावीर सायकिल मार्ट, जवाहरगंज, जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, समयक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री हुक्म चन्द जैन को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म०प्र०-वि०स०/196/77]

S.O. 1096.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Hukumchand Jain, Mahabir Cycle Mart, Jawahar-ganj, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 196-Jabalpur Central constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Hukumchand Jain to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/196/77]

का०आ० 1097 यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 60-नागोद निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री जयनारायण, ग्राम चुराहा, पो० कोदर, जिला मतना (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति में अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, समयक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री जय नारायण को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म०प्र०-वि०स०/60/77]

S.O. 1097.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Jai Narayan, Village Churaha, Post Kodar, District Satna (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 60-Nagod constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Jai Narayan to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/60/77]

का०प्रा० 1098 यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 52-नोहटा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार ठाकुर शोभासिंह, ग्राम बमहोरी, पोस्ट तारादेही, तहसील बं जिला दमोह (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित समय के अन्दर तथा रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा वाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री ठाकुर शोभासिंह को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म०प्र०-वि०स०/52/77]

S.O. 1098.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Thakur Shobha Singh, Village Bamhori, P.O. Taradehi, Tehsil & District Damoh (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 52-Nohta constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Thakur Shobha Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/52/77]

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च 1980

का०प्रा० 1099 यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1977 में हुए लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 23-बालाघाट लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री रावनलाल धोडिया, ग्राम बरह, तहसील बरसिग्रोनी, जिला बालाघाट (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन

बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा वाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, समयक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री रावनलाल धोडिया को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म०प्र०-लो०स०/23/77]

New Delhi, the 31st March, 1980

S.O. 1099.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Rawanlal Dhodya, Village Warud, Tahsil Waraseoni District Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the House of the People held in March, 1977 from 23-Balaghat constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Rawanlal Dhodya to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-HP/23/77]

का०प्रा० 1100 यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1977 में हुए लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 23-बालाघाट लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री झुमक लाल किशोर, ग्राम सदरा, पो० सदरा, तहसील तथा जिला बालाघाट (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा वाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री झुमक लाल किशोर को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म०प्र०-लो०स०/23/77]

S.O. 1100.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Zummaklal Kishore, Village Sadara, Post Sadara, Tahsil Balaghat District Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the House of the People held in March 1977 from 23-Balaghat constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Zummaklal Kishore to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-IIP/23/77]

कां०प्रा० 1101.—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए राजस्थान विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 183-जोधपुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री सरदार खान, बाब्या मोहल्ला, मार्फत मारवाड आइस फैक्टरी, जोधपुर (राजस्थान) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित समय का अन्तर तथा रीति में अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यत्, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायीचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री सरदार खा को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० राज०-वि०स०/183-77(69)]

S.O. 1101.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Sadar Khan, Bamba Mohalla, C/o Marwar Ice Factor, Jodhpur, (Rajasthan), a contesting candidate for general election to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly held in June 1977 from 183-Jodhpur constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Sardar Khan to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. RJ-LA/183/77(69)]

कां०प्रा० 1102.—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 201-बहोरीखंड निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बाबूराम, मू०पो० मिहूडी, तहसील मिहोरा, जिला जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यत्, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण व्यायीचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री बाबूराम को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या

किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म०प्र०-वि०स०/201/77]

S.O. 1102.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Babooram, Village & Post Sihundi, Tahsil Sihora, District Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 201-Bahoriband constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Babooram to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/201/77]

कां०प्रा० 1103.—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 203-बड़वारा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री रामाश्रय चतुर्वेदी, मू०पो० निवार, तहसील कटनी, जिला जबलपुर, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यत्, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण व्यायीचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री रामाश्रय चतुर्वेदी को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म०प्र०-वि०स०/203/77]

S.O. 1103.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ramashray Chaturvedi, Village & Post : Niwar, Tahsil Katni, District Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 203-Badwara constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Ramashray Chaturvedi to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/203/77]

कां०प्रा० 1104.—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश, विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 39-सागर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री

इन्द्र सिंह, विट्ठल नगर वार्ड, सागर, जिला सागर (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री इन्द्र सिंह का संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म०प्र०-वि०म०/34/77]

S.O. 1104.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Indra Singh, Vithal Nagar Ward, Sagar, District Sagar (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 39-Sagar constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Indra Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/39/77]

का०प्रा० 1105.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 250-मिरोंज निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार साहब दाम वार्ड नं० 9, मकान नं० 3, कुवरपुरा मिरोंज, जिला विदिशा (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित निर्वाचन व्ययों का समय के अन्दर तथा रीति से अपने लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री साहब दाम को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म०प्र०-वि०म०/250/77]

S.O. 1105.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Sahab Das, Ward No. 9, House No. 3, Kunwarpora, Sironj, District Vidisha (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 250-Sironj constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Sahab Das to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/250/77]

का०प्रा० 1106—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 101-धर्मजयगढ़ (अ०ज०ता०) निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री साधराम कारमसाय, ग्राम तथा पो० कुडुमकला, तहसील धर्मजयगढ़, जिला रायगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री साधराम कारमसाय को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि०म०/101/77]

S.O. 1106.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Sadhram Karamsai, Village and Post Kudumkala, Tahsil Gharghoda, District Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 101-Dharam-jagarh (ST) constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Sadhram Karamsai to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/101/77]

का०प्रा० 1107.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 101-धर्मजयगढ़ (अ०ज०ता०) निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री कारमसुम किरमिस खन्डो, ग्राम पत्रवारा, पो० व तहसील धर्मजयगढ़, जिला रायगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अद्य, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री कार्लुस फिरसि खाल्को को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निर्गृहीत घोषित करना है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/101/77]

S.O. 1107.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Karlus Firsis Khalkho, Village Patrapara, Post Dharamjaigarh, Tahsil Dharamjaigarh, District Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June 1977 from 101-Dharamjaigarh (ST) constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Karlus Firsis Khalkho to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/101/77]

का० प्रा०. 1108—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 105-सरिया विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री ब्रज किशोर पाण्डे, पुरुषोत्तम भवान, दिवान पाटा, रायगढ़ (अद्य ग्राम बालपुर) तहसील शक्ति, जिला बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति में अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रस्तावित नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अद्य, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री ब्रज किशोर पाण्डे को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निर्गृहीत घोषित करना है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/105/77]

S.O. 1108.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Braj Kishore Pandey, Purushottam Bhawan, Divanpura, Raigarh (at present Village Balpur) Tahsil Shakti, District Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 150-Saria constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Braj Kishore Pandey to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/105/77]

का० प्रा०. 1109—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 108-राउत निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री लखन कुमार 2622, टेलीग्राफ गेट नं० 2, राइट टाउन जबलपुर, जिला जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति में अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए अभ्यावेदन पर विश्वास करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अद्य, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री लखन कुमार को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निर्गृहीत घोषित करना है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/198/77]

S.O. 1109.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Lakhman Kumar, 2622, Telegraph Gate No. 2, Wright Town, Jabalpur, District Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 198-Patan constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Lakhman Kumar to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/198/77]

का० प्रा०. 1110—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 129-मंदिर हसोद निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री अशित कुमार अश्वनी कुमार, नई पुलिस लाइन के निकट, रायपुर, (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति में अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए अभ्यावेदन पर विश्वास करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अद्य, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री अशित कुमार अश्वनी कुमार को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निर्गृहीत घोषित करना है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० सं०/129/77]

S.O. 1110.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ashit Kumar Ashwani Kumar, 1/53, Near New Police Line, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June 1977 from 129-Mandirhasod constituency,

has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Ashit Kumar Ashwani Kumar to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/129/77]

कां० प्रा० 1111—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश, विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 266-उज्जैन उत्तर, निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री अब्दुल बारी नागोरी, 33, नागोरिया मोहल्ला, अम्बा प्रसाद तिवारी मार्ग, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यत्, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण व्यापकित नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री अब्दुल बारी नागोरी को संगद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करना है।

[सं० म०प्र०-वि०स०/266/77]

S.O. 1111.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Abdul Bari Nagori, 33-Nagoriyan Mohalla, Amba-prasad Tiwari Marg, Ujjain, (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 266-Ujjain North constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Abdul Bari Nagori, to be disqualified for being chosen as, for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/266/77]

का० प्रा० 1112 —यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 266-उज्जैन उत्तर, निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री कपूर चन्द यादव 20, सोमेश्वर गली उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यत्, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और

निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण व्यापकित नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री कपूर चन्द यादव को संगद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करना है।

[सं० म०प्र०-वि०स०/266/77]

S.O. 1112.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Kapoor Chand Yadav, 20, Someshwar Gali, Ujjain, (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 266-Ujjain North constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Kapoor Chand Yadav to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/266/77]

नई दिल्ली, 31 मार्च, 1980

का० प्रा० 1113.—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि ये अभ्यर्थी जिनके नाम और पते निम्न सारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में दर्शाए गए हैं तथा जिन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए जून, 1977 में हुए साधारण निर्वाचन उनके प्रत्येक के नाम के सामने निम्न सारणी के स्तम्भ 3 में दर्शाए गए निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से लड़े, ये लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

सारणी

क्रम सं०	अभ्यर्थी का नाम तथा पता	सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की क्रम संख्या तथा नाम
1	2	3
1.	श्री बृध्वा, गाँव खुट्टेखेडा, डाकघर चोरपुरा तहसील व जिला—शिवपुरी, (मध्य प्रदेश)।	25—पोहरी
2.	श्री जवाना प्रताप, गाँव डाकघर भिखोद, तहसील—करेगा, जिला—शिवपुरी, (मध्य प्रदेश)।	26—शिवपुरी
3.	श्री हरिगम धेपीपुरा, कमना गंज, शिवपुरी, (मध्य प्रदेश)।	28—कोनारम (अ० जा०)
4.	श्री विजेन्द्र सिंह जयसिंह, माहोली, डाकघर—बन्दीरी, जिला—गुना (मध्य प्रदेश)।	34—मुगावरी

1	2	3
5. श्री सोहन राव, अजयगढ़, डाकघर अजयगढ़, जिला-पन्ना (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	56—पन्ना	
6. श्री पछीला, विगोहारी बाई, मोहल्ला-धाम, पन्ना, (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	57—अमानगंज (प्र० जा०)	
7. श्री सुन्दर लाल, गांव-पवाई, डाकघर पवाई, जिला-पन्ना (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	58—पवाई	
8. श्री त्रिबेनी सिंह, गांव-पाटापारा, डाकघर-कामरजी, जिला-सीधी (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	73—चुरहट	
9. श्री बालमीक, गांव-पछोरवर, डाकघर-दरहिया, जिला-सीधी (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	73—चुरहट	
10. श्री हरिशंकर लाट, मोटर स्टैंड कोरबा, डाकघर-कोरबा, तहसील-कटघोरा, जिला-बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	108—कटघोरा	
11. श्री बाबू लाल पटेल, गांव नुनजा, डाकघर-पनवानी, तहसील-सिहोरा, जिला-जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	200—सिहोरा	

श्रीर, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवारों ने उन्हें सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उनके पास असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायौचित्य नहीं है।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एनद्द्वारा उक्त अर्पणियों में से प्रत्येक को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आवेदन की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० 76/म०प्र०/80]

New Delhi, the 31st March, 1980

S.O. 1103.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that the candidates whose names and addresses appear in (column 2 of the Table below and who contested the general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from the constituency shown against each in Column 3 thereof, have failed to lodge any account of their election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder:—

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name & address of the candidate	S. No. & name of the Assembly Constituency
1	2	3
1.	Shri Budha, Village-Churaiikheda, Post-Chorpur, Tehsil & District-Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh).	25—Phari
2.	Shri Jwala Prasad, Village & Post-Sirsod, Tehsil-Karera, District-Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh).	26—Shivpuri
3.	Shri Hari Ram, Ghosipura, Kamla Ganj Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh).	28—Kolaras

1	2	3
4. Shri Bijendra Singh Jai Singh, Maholi, Post-Chanderi, District-Guna (Madhya Pradesh)	34—Mungaoli	
5. Shri Sohan Rao, Ajaigarh, Post-Ajaigarh, District-Panna (Madhya Pradesh)	56—Panna	
6. Shri Pachhita, Vigogihari Ward, Mohalla-Dhum, Panna, (Madhya Pradesh).	57—Amanganj	
7. Shri Sunder Lal, Village-Pawai, Post-Pawai, District-Panna (Madhya Pradesh)	58—Pawai	
8. Shri Tribeni Singh, Village-Patapara, P.O.-Kamarji District-Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh).	73—Churhat	
9. Shri Balmik, Village-Pachokhar, P.O. Darhiya, District-Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh)	73—Churhat	
10. Shri Hari Shanker Lat, Motor Stand-Korba, Post-Korba, Tehsil-Katghora, District-Bilaspur, (Madhya Pradesh).	108—Katoghora	
11. Shri Babu Lal Patel, Village-Nunja, P.O.-Phanwani, Tehsil-Sihora, District-Jabalpur, (Madhya Pradesh)	200—Sihora	

And whereas the said candidates even after due notice, have not given any reason or explanation for the said failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that they have no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares each of the said candidates to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. 76/MP/80]]

कां० जा० 1114.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि वे अर्पणियों जिनके नाम और पते निम्न सारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में दर्शाए गए हैं तथा जिन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए जून, 1977 में हुए साधारण निर्वाचन उनके प्रत्येक के नाम के सामने निम्न सारणी के स्तम्भ 3 में दर्शाए गए निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से लड़ा था, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 द्वारा तथा तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित समय के अन्दर तथा रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा वाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

सारणी

क्रम सं०	अर्पणियों का नाम व पता	निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की क्रम संख्या तथा नाम
1	2	2
1.	श्री धनश्याम प्रसाद चौबे, बाई सं० 3, जयशी नगर, सागर, (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	40—सुर्खी

1	2	2
2.	श्री राधिका प्रसाद, ग्राम मुराछ, पो० मुराछ, तहसील पवाई, जिला पन्ना, (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	58—पवाई
3.	श्री पुष्पी राम, गांव खिशोरा, तहसील जांजगीर, जिला बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	120—अकलतरा

और, यतः, उक्त अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा दिये गये अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायोजित्य नहीं है,

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त प्रत्येक अभ्यर्थी को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए, इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० 76/म० प्र०/80]

S.O.1114.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that the candidates whose names and addresses appear in Column 2 of the Table below and who contested the general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from the constituency shown against each in Column 3 thereof, have failed to lodge the accounts of their election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the Rules made thereunder :—

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Candidate	S.No. and name of Assembly Constituency
1	2	3
1.	Shri Ghanshyam Prasad Choubale, Ward No. 3, Jaishi Nagar, Sagar, (Madhya Pradesh).	40—Surkhi
2.	Shri Radhika Prasad, Village—Murachh, P. O. Murachh, Tehsil - Pawai, District : Panna, Madhya Pradesh.	58—Pawai
3.	Shri Punni Ram, Village : Kishora, Tehsil - Janjgir, District Bilaspur Madhya Pradesh.	120—Akaltara.

And whereas, after considering the representations made by the said candidates, the Election Commission is further satisfied that they have no good reason or justification for the failure;

[No. 76/MP/80]

का० प्रा० 1115.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि वे अभ्यर्थी जिनके नाम और पते निम्न सारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में दर्शाए गए हैं तथा जिन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए जून, 1977 में हुए साधारण निर्वाचन उनके प्रत्येक के नाम के सामने निम्न सारणी के स्तम्भ 3 में दर्शाए गए निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से लड़ा या, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति में अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

सारणी

क्रम० सं०	अभ्यर्थी का नाम व पता	निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की क्रम संख्या तथा नाम
1	2	3
1.	श्री अलमा, गांव रिहै, डाकघर इन्दर, तहसील कोलारस, जिला शिवपुरी, (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	28—कोलारस (अ० जा०)
2.	श्री रेवा, डाकघर गरी पद्रीया, तहसील-पन्ना, जिला-पन्ना ।	57—अमानगंज (अ० जा०)

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी अपनी इस सफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायोजित्य नहीं है,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त प्रत्येक अभ्यर्थी को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० 76/म० प्र०/80]

S.O.1115—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that the candidates whose names and addresses appear in Column 2 of the Table below and who contested the general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from the constituency shown against each in Column 3 thereof, have failed to lodge the accounts of their election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder:—

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name and address of the candidates	S. No. and name of Assembly Constituency
1	2	3
1.	Shri Alma, Village-Rinhay, Post-Indar, Tehsil-Kolaras, District-Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh).	28—Kolaras
2.	Shri Rewa, Post-Gari Padriya, Tehsil-Panna, District-Panna, (M dhya Pradesh).	57—Amanganj

And whereas, the said candidates, even after due notice, have not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that they have not good reason or justification for the failure ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares each of the said candidates to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, the member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. 76/MI/80]

का० प्रा० 1116.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1977 में हुए मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 28-कोलारस निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाली उम्मीदवार श्रीमती रामाबाई, गांव लुकवासा, पो० लुकवासा, तहसील कोलारस, जिला शिवपुरी (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्दीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचनों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रही है ;

और यतः, निर्वाचनों का संचालन नियम, 1961 के नियम 89(5) के अधीन सूचना उक्त उम्मीदवार को उसके द्वारा दिए गए उक्त पते पर तामील नहीं की जा सकी, क्योंकि उनका भ्रता पता कुछ मालूम नहीं था और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्रीमती रामाबाई को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० 76/म० प्र०/80]

S.O. 1116.—Whereas, the Election Commission is satisfied that Smt. Rama Bai, Village Lukwasa, Post-Lukwasa, Tehsil-Kolaras, District-Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 28-Kolaras Constituency, has failed to lodge an account of her election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas, the notice issued to the said candidate under rule 89(5) of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 could not be served on her at the above address given by her as her whereabouts are not known and the Election Commission is satisfied that there is no good reason or justification for the failure ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Smt. Rama Bai to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. 76-/MP/80]

का० प्रा० 1117.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1977 में हुए लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 4-गुना निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बाबू लाल मिशरी लाल, वार्ड नं० 8, अशोक नगर, गुना (मध्य प्रदेश), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्दीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित समय के अन्तर तथा रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री बाबूलाल मिशरी लाल को संसद के किसी भी सदन या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० 76/म० प्र०/80]

S.O. 1117.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Babulal Mishrilal, Ward No. 8, Ashoknagar, Guna, (Madhya Pradesh), a contesting candidate for general election to the House of the People held in March, 1977 from 4-Guna constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas, the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Babulal Mishrilal to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. 76/MP/80]

का० प्रा० 1118.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि वे अभ्यर्थी जिनके नाम और पते नीचे की सारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में दर्शाए गए हैं और जिन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए जून, 1977 में हुए साधारण निर्वाचन उनके प्रत्येक के नाम के सामने निम्न सारणी के स्तम्भ 3 में दर्शाए गए निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से लड़ा था, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम 1951 द्वारा और तद्दीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

सारणी

क्रम संख्या	अभ्यर्थी का नाम व पता	सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की क्रम सं० और नाम
1	2	3
1.	श्री चंदन सिंह, ग्राम-कोटा, पो०-कोटा, तहसील व जिला-शिवपुरी, (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	26--शिवपुरी
2.	श्रीराम चरण, ग्राम व पो०-मोहारी, तहसील-पिछोर, जिला-शिवपुरी, (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	27--पिछोर
3.	श्री विन्देश दत्त मिश्र, नया पार्क, जगदलपुर, जिला-बस्तर, (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	151--जगदलपुर
4.	श्री बंसीलाल देशवली बुधराम, ग्राम-भीरनगढ़ी, पो०-कोटरीकलाहन, तहसील-खिलडीपुर, जिला-रायगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) ।	252--नरसिंहगढ़

और, यतः, उक्त अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा दिये गये अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है,

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त अभ्यर्थी को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए, इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० 76/म० प्र०/80]

S.O. 1118.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that the candidates whose names and addresses appear in column 2 of the Table below and who contested the general election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from the constituency shown against each in Column 3 thereof; have failed to lodge the accounts of their election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder:—

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name & address of the candidate	Sl. No. and name of Assembly Constituency
1	2	3
1.	Shri Chandan Singh, Village-Kota, Post-Kota, Tehsil and District-Shivpuri, (Madhya Pradesh)	26—Shivpuri
2.	Shri Ram Charan, Village & Post-Muhari, Tehsil-Pichhore, District-Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh).	27—Pichhore
3.	Shri Vinodh Dutt Mishra, Naya Para, Jagdalpur, District-Baster (Madhya Pradesh)	151—Jagdalpur
4.	Shri Bansilal Deshwali Budhram, 252—Narsingarh Village-Birangarhi, Post-Kotrikalahan, Tehsil-Khilchipur, District-Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh)	252—Narsingarh

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidates, the Election Commission is further satisfied that they have no good reason or justification for the failure.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares each of the said candidates to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. 76/MP/82]

नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल, 1980

का० प्रा० 1119.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि दिसम्बर, 1978 में हुए राजस्थान विधान सभा के लिए उप निर्वाचन के लिए 73-रूपबास (अ० जा०) निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री टीकम, पुत्र बुद्धराम कोली, निवासी मिलकपुर तहसील—बयाना, जिला—भरतपुर (राजस्थान), लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्दीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रयत्न स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री टीकम को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा प्रथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और

होने के लिए इस प्रदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० राज०-वि० सं०/73/78-उप(75)]

प्रदेश से,

श्री० ना० नागर, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th April, 1980

S.O. 1119.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Tikam, S/o. Shri Buddha Ram Koli, Resident of Village Milakpur, Tehsil Bayana, District Bharatpur (Rajasthan) a contesting candidate for Bye-election to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly held in December, 1978 from 73-Rupbas (SC) constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Tikam to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. RJ/LA/73/78-Bye(75)]

By order.

O. N. NAGAR, Under Secy.

प्रदेश

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1980

का० प्रा० 1120.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 47-राजौंद निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री सुरत सिंह, ग्राम ब जा० राजौंद, तहसील ब जिला जिन्य, हरियाणा लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्दीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रयत्न स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री सुरत सिंह को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा प्रथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस प्रदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०/वि०सं०/47/77]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1980

S.O. 1120.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Surat Singh, Village & P.O. Rajond, Tehsil & Distt. Jind, Haryana a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 47-Rajond constituency, has failed to lodge an account of

his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Surat Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/47/77]

का०आ० 1121.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 52-मेवला महाराजपुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री तेजा, ग्राम बुड़ना, तह० बल्लबगढ़ (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री तेजा को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि०सं०/52/77]

S.O. 1121.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Teja, Village-Budana, Tehsil-Ballabgarh (Haryana), a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 52-Mawla Maharajpur constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Teja to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/52/77]

का०आ० 1122.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 59-ताबड़ निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री सौपतराय बोध, ग्राम ब डा० मुहम्मदपुर अहीर, तह० नूह, जिला गुड़गांव (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और

निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री सौपतराय बोध को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि०सं०/59/77]

S.O. 1122.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Saupat Rai Bodh, Vill. & P.O. Mohammadpur Ahir, Teh, Nuh, Dist. Gurgaon (Haryana) a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 59-Taoru constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Saupat Rai Bodh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/59/77]

का०आ० 1123.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 56-हथीन निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री नेतराम, ग्राम नांगल जाट, तह० नूह (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री नेतराम को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि०सं०/56/77(क)]

S.O. 1123.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Net Ram, Village-Nangal Jat, Tehsil, Nuh Haryana a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 56-Hathin constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Net Ram to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/56/77(A)]

कां० प्रा० 1124.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 56-हथीन निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री शमसुद्दीन, ग्राम घुडावली, तह० नूह शक० हुटावड़, हरियाणा लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायोजित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री शमसुद्दीन को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि० सं०/56/77ख]

S.O. 1124.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Shamsuddin Village-Ghuraoli, P.O. Utawar, Tehsil-Nuh, Haryana a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 56-Hathin constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Shamsuddin to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/56/77(B)]

कां० प्रा० 1125.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 66-भिवानी निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री उजागर सिंह, बाल्मिकी मोहल्ला, हलवास गेट, भिवानी (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायोजित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री उजागर सिंह को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि० सं०/66/77(क)]

S.O. 1125.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ujagar Singh, Balmiki Mohalla, Halwas gate, Bhiwani (Haryana) a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 66-Bhiwani constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the people Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Ujagar Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/66/77(A)]

कां० प्रा० 1126.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 66-भिवानी निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री वेदप्रकाश, ग्राम व डा० रूपगढ़, तहसील भिवानी (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायोजित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री वेदप्रकाश को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि० सं०/66/77(ख)]

S.O. 1126.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ved Prakash, Village & P.O. Roopgarh, Tehsil-Bhiwani, Haryana a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 66-Bhiwani constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Ved Prakash to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/66/77(B)]

कां० प्रा० 1127.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 29-बहजोई निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री खल्लू सिंह, ग्राम अलीपुर खुर्द, पो० दत्तावली, तहसील सम्बल, जिला मुरादाबाद लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायोजित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री खल्लू सिंह को संसद के किसी भी सदन के

या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए हम आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० उ० प्र०-वि० सं०/29/77(84)]

S.O. 1127.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Laloo Singh, Village-Allipur Khurd, P.O. Datawali, Tehsil Sambhal, District Moradabad, a contesting candidate for general election to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in 1977 from 29-Bahjoi constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Laloo Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. UP-LA/29/77(84)]

का०प्रा० 1128.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 85-बावल (अ० जा०) निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री मंगल राम, ग्राम बावल, तह० बावल (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा वाञ्छित करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री मंगल राम को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए हम आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि० सं०/85/77(क)]

S.O. 1128.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Mangal Ram, Village-Bawal, Tehsil-Bawal (Haryana) a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 85-Bawal (SC) constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Mangal Ram to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/85/77(A)]

का०प्रा० 1129.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 85-बावल (अ० जा०) निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीद-

वार श्री मनोहर, ग्राम रामपुरा, रेवाड़ी (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा वाञ्छित करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री मनोहर को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए हम आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि० सं०/85/77(ख)]

S.O. 1129.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Manohar, Village-Rampur, Rewari (Haryana) a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 85-Pawal (SC) constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Manohar to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/85/77(B)]

का०प्रा० 1130.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 85-बावल (अ० जा०) निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री सुरत सिंह, ग्राम ममरिया ठेठर, तह० रेवाड़ी (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा वाञ्छित करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री सुरत सिंह को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए हम आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि० सं०/85/77(ग)]

S.O. 1130.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Surat Singh Village Mamriya Thehtar, Tehsil Rewari (Haryana) a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 85-Bawal (SC) constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the

Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Surat Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/85/77(C)]

का० प्रा० 1131.—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 87-जाटसना निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाली उम्मीदवार श्रीमती चम्पा देवी उर्फ चम्पा यादव, मार्फत मेजर होणयार सिंह, ग्राम डा० कनीना, तह० महेन्द्रगढ़ (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा नवीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रही है;

और यत्, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्रीमती चम्पा देवी उर्फ चम्पा यादव को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि० सं०/87/77]

S.O. 1131.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Smt. Champa Devi alias Chamba Yadav, C/o. Maj. Hoshiar Singh, Village & P.O. Kasina, Tehsil Mahendragarh (Haryana) a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 87-Jatusna constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Smt. Champa Devi alias Chamba Yadav to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/87/77]

का० प्रा० 1132.—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 88-महेन्द्रगढ़ निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री अमर सिंह, ग्राम बवानिया, तह० महेन्द्रगढ़ (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा नवीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यत्, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री अमर सिंह को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य

जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि० सं०/88/77]

S.O. 1132.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Amar Singh Village-Bawania, Tehsil, Mahendragarh (Haryana) a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 77 from 88-Mahendragarh constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And Whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Amar Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[HN-LA/88/77]

का० प्रा० 1133.—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 89-अटेली निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री लक्ष्मी चन्द, ग्राम कोन्दिजा, तहसील नारनौल (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा नवीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यत्, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री लक्ष्मी चन्द को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि० सं०/89/77(क)]

S.O. 1133.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Lakhmi Chand, Vill-Kondija, Tehsil-Narnaul, Haryana a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 1977 from 89-Ateli constituency has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Lakhmi Chand to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/89/77 (A)]

का० आ० 1134.—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए हरियाणा विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 89-अटेली निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री श्रीकृष्ण, ग्राम गढी रोहाल, तहसील नारनौल (हरियाणा) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्दीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और यत्, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक् सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री श्रीकृष्ण को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० हरि०-वि० सं०/89/77(ख)]

S.O. 1134.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Shri Krishan, Village-Garhi Riuhal, Tehsil-Narnaul, Haryana, a contesting candidate for general election to the Haryana Legislative Assembly held in June, 77 from 89-Ateli constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And Whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Shri Krishan to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. HN-LA/89/77 (B)]

का० आ० 1135.—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि वे अभ्यर्थी जिनके नाम और पते नीचे की सारणी के स्तम्भ 1 में दर्शाए गए हैं और जिन्होंने जून, 1977 में उत्तर प्रदेश में हुए लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन उनके प्रत्येक के नाम के सामने निम्न सारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में दर्शाए गए निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से लड़ा था, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 द्वारा और तद्दीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं:—

सारणी	
अभ्यर्थी का नाम और पता	संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की क्रम सं० और नाम
1	2
1. श्री जलील-उल-रहमान, गांव तथा डाकघर मुझिया जालौर, बरेली।	13-पीसीबीन
2. श्री केशव प्रसाद पांडे, गांव देवलाहा, मुफरीद, डाकघर दलीपपुर, प्रतापगढ़।	24-प्रतापगढ़
3. श्री उदय भान, अबनपुर सोराहा, डाकघर बाके गांव, फैजाबाद।	28-फैजाबाद

1	2
4. श्री गंगा राम पाण्डे, कालिया भवन, सं० एस० 2/255, मंजूशेर, वाराणसी।	51-बन्दीली
5. श्री बालमुकुन्द, डी० 10/11, सासी विनायक, थाना दम्बामेध, वाराणसी।	51-बन्दीली
6. श्री राम लखन, गांव चक खरवान (नटवा), डाकघर देव चांदपुर, वाराणसी।	52-वाराणसी
7. श्री शिव नाथ, सी० 31/24, हंगलिजया लेन, वाराणसी।	52-वाराणसी
8. श्री बुराप्रसाद, बाबूरी बाजार, वाराणसी।	54-मिर्जापुर
9. श्री अमृत लाल, गांव कटुई, डाकघर बिधान, बानपुर।	64-बिहाड़
10. श्री राम औतार, गांव अन्तोल, डाकघर रोहंगपुर, जिला इटावा।	66-इटावा
11. श्री सादिक तवाज खा, मोह० पुष्पी दरवाजा, डाकघर कैमगाज, जिला फर्रुखाबाद।	68-फर्रुखाबाद
17. श्री हतवारी, गांव जमलापुर, डाकघर पिजरी, जिला एटा।	71-एटा
18. श्री सलेक चन्द, मकान सं० 63, मोह० सुखीमल, गाजियाबाद।	79-हापुड
14. श्री जगपाल सिंह, गांव तथा डाकघर सिरौली, फर्रुखाबाद।	79-हापुड

और, यत्, उक्त उम्मीदवारों ने, उन्हें सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान भी हो गया है कि उनके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त अभ्यर्थियों को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० 76/उ० प्र०/80 (ख० सं०)]

S.O. 1135.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that the following candidates shown in Col. 1 of the Table below who contested the general election held in 1977 to the House of the People in Uttar Pradesh from the constituency shown against each of them in Col. 2 thereof have failed to lodge an account of their election expenses at all as required by the

Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder :-

Name and address of the candidate	S. No. and name of Parliamentary Constituency
1	2
1. Shri Jalil-ul-Rahman, Village & P.O. Mundia Jagir, Bareilly.	13-Pilibhit
2. Shri Keshava Prasad Pandey, Village-Deolaha Mufrid, P.O. Dalippur, Pratapgarh.	24-Pratapgarh
3. Shri Udai Bhan, Abanpur Soraha, Post. Bankey Gaon, Faizabad.	28-Faizabad.
4. Shri Rana Ram Pal, Kallya Bhawan, No. S 2/255, Manjoovir, Varanasi.	51-Chandauli
5. Shri Bal Mukund, D 10/11, Sakshi Vinayak, Thana Dasaswamedh, Varanasi.	51-Chandauli
6. Shri Ram Lakhan, Village - Chak Kharawan (Natwa). Post Deo Chandpur, Varanasi	52-Varanasi
7. Shri Shiv Nath, C. 31/24, Englishtia Line, Varanasi.	52-Varanasi
8. Shri Durga Prasad, Baburi Bazar, Varanasi.	54-Mirzapur
9. Shri Amrit Lal, Village Kathui, Post Bidhnu, Kanpu.	64-Bilhaur
10. Shri Ram Autar, Village Antol, P.O. Roshangpur, Distt. Etawah.	66-Etawah
11. Shri Sadik Nawaz Khan Moh. Prithvi Darwaza, P.O. Kaimganj, Distt. Farrukhabad.	68-Farrukhabad
12. Shri Itwari Village Jamlapur, P.O. Pinjari, Distt. Etah.	71-Etah
13. Shri Salek Chand, Huse No 63, Moh. Sukhimal, Ghaziabad.	79-Hapur
14. Shri Jagpal Singh, Vill. & P.O. Siroll, Farrkhabad.	79-Hapur

And whereas the said candidates, even after the notices have not given any reason or explanation for such failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that they have no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said candidates to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, the members of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. 76/UP/80(HP)]

का० आ० 1136—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 9-सम्भल निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बाल किशन, ग्राम- पो० फतेहपुर शमशोई, तहसील सम्भल, जिला मुरादाबाद, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री बाल किशन को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुनने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० उ०प्र०-सो०स०/७/77(7)]

S.O. 1136.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Bal Kishan, Vill. & P.O.-Fatehpur Shamshol-Tehsil-Sambhal, Distt. Moradabad a contesting candidate for general election to the House of the People held in 1977 from 9-Sambhal constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after the notice, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Bal Kishan to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. UP-HP/P/77(7)]

का०आ० 1137:—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि नीचे की सारणी के स्तम्भ 1 में दर्शाए गए निम्नलिखित अभ्यर्थी जिन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए सन 1977 में हुए साधारण निर्वाचन उनके प्रत्येक के सामने उम सारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में दर्शाए गए निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से लड़ा था, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 द्वारा और तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित समय के अन्तर तथा रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं :—

अभ्यर्थी का नाम और पता	निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की क्रम संख्या तथा नाम
1	2
1. श्री अखिलेश कुमार 119, आरित्य भवन, मजैया लखनऊ	104-लखनऊ कैंटोनमेंट
2. श्री वन्द मोहन, गांव तथा डाकघर भाटगांव, मुल्तानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)	122-गौरी गंज
3. श्री श्रीपति सुगन, श्रीवा कालोनी, जिला मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)	250-बरसडी

1	2
4. श्री राम सेवक, गांव उधमपुर, डाकघर बखरिया, इटावा (उत्तर प्रदेश)	302-अजितनगर (अ० जा०)
5. श्री अगर चन्द्र, गांव तथा डाकघर श्रीसर, फर्रुखाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)	309-उमर्दा
6. श्री हल्के, जिलावापुरा, चरखारी, जिला हमीरपुर	325-महोबा

और, यतः, उक्त अभ्यर्थियों ने, उन्हें सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उनके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित नहीं है;

यतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त अभ्यर्थियों को समद के किसी भी सदस्य के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा प्रथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस अधिनियम की तारीख में तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० 76/उ० प्र०/80 (वि०स०)]

S.O.1137.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that the following candidates shown in Col. 1 of the Table below who contested the general election to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in 1977 from the constituency shown against each of them in Col. 2 thereof have failed to lodge an account of their election expenses within the time and in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder:—

Name and address of the candidate	S.No. and name of Assembly Constituency
1	2
1. Shri Akhlesh Kumar, 119, Aditya Bhawan, Mawaiya, Lucknow.	104-Lucknow Cantonment
2. Shri Chander Mohan, Vill. & Post. Bhatgawan, Sultanpur (U.P.)	122-Gauriganj
3. Shri Shripati Suman, Obra Colony, Distt. Mirzapur (U.P.)	250Barsathi
4. Shri Ram Sewak, Vill. Udhampur, P.O. Bakharia, Etawah (U.P.)	302-Ajitnagar (SC)
5. Shri Agar Chandra, Vill. & Post Ausar, Farrukhabad (U.P.)	309-Umarda
6. Shri Halke, Jilwapura, Charkhari, Distt. Hamirpur.	325-Mohoba

And whereas the said candidates, even after the notices have not given any reason or explanation for such failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that they have no good reason or justification for the failure

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said candidates to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, the members of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. 76/UP/80(LA)]

का० आ० 1138:—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि नीचे की सारणी के स्तम्भ 1 में दर्शाए गए निम्नलिखित अभ्यर्थी जिन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए सन् 1977 में हुए साधारण निर्वाचन उनके प्रत्येक के मामले उस सारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में दर्शाए गए निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से लड़ा था, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 द्वारा और नद्वंद्वीय बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा शिखिल करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं:—

अभ्यर्थी का नाम और पता	निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र का क्रम संख्या तथा नाम
1	2
1. श्री सूर्य बक्श वर्मा ग्राम खापुरवा, खानपुर फतहपुर, जिला बाराबंकी	76-महमूदाबाद
2. श्री नरेन्द्र प्रसाद गांव मोहारी, मारवामाउ डाकघर मोहम्मदपुर खाला, जिला बाराबंकी	145-रामनगर
3. श्री छैल बिहारी गांव अनमूला, डाकघर बजीर गंज, जिला गौडा	161-गौडा
4. श्री शारदा बक्श सिंह गांव सुल्तान जोग डाकघर दरजी कुवा, जिला गौडा	161-गौडा
5. श्री उमा शंकर गांव सुल्तानी पुर, बाराणसी	236-सैदपुर
6. श्री शिव नारायण गांव एवं डाकघर कछवा, जिला मिर्जापुर	265-मन्नवा
7. श्री भगवती प्रसाद कटियार, गांव शाहजहापुर, डाकघर गौरीकरन, कानपुर	289-जनरलगंज
8. श्री शाम साल, निवासी घुरैया (गरौठा), जिला भांसी	331-गरौठा
9. श्री प्रोम प्रकाश उपाध्याय, 10 बौध कलानी, हाफुड रोड, मेरठ सिटी	396-मेरठ कैंटोनमेंट
10. श्री पीतम सिंह, गांव कासमपुर खेड़ी, जिला मेरठ	493-छपरोसी

और, यतः, उक्त अभ्यर्थियों ने, उन्हें सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण प्रस्तुत नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि

उनके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायोज्यता नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त अभ्यर्थियों को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की मालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं० 76/उ० प्र०/80 (वि० सं०)]

S.O. 1138.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that the following candidates shown in Col. 1 of the Table below who contested the general election to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly held in 1977 from the constituency shown against each of them in Col. 2 thereof have failed to lodge an account of their election expenses in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the rules made thereunder:—

Name and address of the candidate	S. No. and name of Assembly Constituency
1	2
1. Shri Surya Bux Verma, Village Khapurwa, Kanhpur, Fatehpur, Distt. Barabanki	76-Mahmudabad
2. Shri Narendra Prasad, Village Mohari, h/o Bhatwamau, Post Mohdpur-khala, Distt. Barabanki.	145-Ramagar
3. Shri Chhail Behari, Village Anbhula, P.O. Wajir Ganj, Distt. Gonda	161-Gonda
4. Shri Sharda Bux Singh, Village Sultan Jot, P.O. Darji Kuwa, Distt. Gonda.	-do-
5. Shri Uma Shankar, Village Sultanipur, Varanasi	236-Saidpur
6. Shri Shiv Narain, Village & P.O. Kachhwa, Distt. Mirzapur	264-Majhwa
7. Shri Bhagwati Prasad Katiyar, Village Shahjahanpur, P.O. Gaurikaran, Kanpur	289-Generalganj
8. Shri Sham Lal, R/o Ghuraiya (Garoutha), Distt. Jhansi	331-Garoutha
9. Shri Om Prakash Upadhyay, 10, Bank Colony, Hapur Road, Meerut City	396-Meerut Cantt.
10. Shri Pitam Singh, Vill. Kasampur Khedi, Distt. Meerut	403-Chaprauli

And whereas the said candidates, even after the notices have not given any reason or explanation for such failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that they have no good reason or justification for the failure ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A. of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said candidates to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, the members of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. 76/UP/80 (LA)]

नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च, 1980

का० आ० 1139:—यत्, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि नीचे की मारणी के स्तम्भ 1 में दर्शाये गए निम्नलिखित अभ्यर्थी जिन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए उप निर्वाचन उनके प्रत्येक के सामने निम्न मारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में दर्शाये गए निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में लड़ा था, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 द्वारा और तदधीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं:—

अभ्यर्थी का नाम तथा पता	निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की क्रम संख्या तथा नाम
1	2
1. श्री ठाकुर प्रसाद, गांव इलाहीपुर, डाकघर महाराजगंज, जौनपुर	255-राजी
2. श्री राजा राम वर्मा, 350 कटरा, इलाहाबाद	277-इलाहाबाद
3. श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार, 150 भूगोली टोला, हिम्मतगंज, इलाहाबाद	277-इलाहाबाद
4. श्री सूरज प्रसाद मौर्य, 161 सोरापुर, डाकघर नेहक नगर, इलाहाबाद	277-इलाहाबाद
5. श्री शिव राज सिंह, गांव दीलावली, डाकघर नदराई, एटा	346-मोरो
6. श्री मोहम्मद इनायत, गांव सेवानपुर, मोजा पीठनपुरा, डाकघर जहागीरपुर, एटा	346-मोरो
7. श्री बलबीर सिंह, गांव इरनाथपुर उर्फ नगला सोनी, डाकघर किरसीली, जिला एटा	346-मोरो
8. श्री नाथू राम, अचलपुर, जिला एटा	349-निधौली कला
9. श्री हरी राम, नगला कयाली, डाकघर घिरामई, जिला एटा	349-निधौली कला

और, यत्, उक्त अभ्यर्थियों ने, उन्हें सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उनके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायोज्यता नहीं है ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त अभ्यर्थियों को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने

और होने के लिए इन आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निर्वाचित घोषित करना है।

[सं० 76/उ० प्र०/80 (उप)]

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1980

S.O. 1139.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that the following candidates shown in Col. 1 of the Table below who contested the bye elections to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from the constituency shown against each of them in Col. 2 thereof have failed to lodge an account of their election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder:

Name and address of the candidate	S. No. and name of Assembly Constituency
1	2
1. Shri Thakur Prasad, Village Ibrahimpur, P.O. Maharajganj, Jaunpur	255-Rari
2. Shri Raja Ram Verma, 305, Katra, Allahabad	277-Allahabad (West)
3. Shri Surendra Kumar, 150, Bhusholi Tola, Himmatganj, Allahabad	-do-
4. Shri Suraj Prasad Maurya, 161, Meerapur, P.O. Nehru Nagar, Allahabad	-do-
5. Shri Shiv Raj Singh, Village Dhillawali, P.O. Nadrai, Etah	346-Soron
6. Shri Mohd. Indyat, Village Swampur, Mouja Pithanpur, P.O. Jahangirpur, Etah	-do-
7. Shri Balbir Singh, Village Harnathpur urf Nagla Moti, P.O. Kisrauli, Distt. Etah	-do-
8. Shri Nathu Ram, Achalpur, Distt. Etah	349-Nidhauli Kalan
9. Shri Hari Ram, Nagla Khyali, P.O. Chiramai, Distt. Etah	-do-

And whereas the said candidates, even after the notices have not given any reason or explanation for such failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that they have no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said candidates to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, the members of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. 76/UP/80 (Bye)]

का० प्रा० 1140—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि 1977 में हुए लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 58-फतेहपुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री शिवमोहन बाजपई, ग्राम पो० रामपुर, जिला फतेहपुर, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए अभ्यावेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यापारिक चित्त नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसर्जन में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री शिवमोहन बाजपई को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निर्वाचित घोषित करता है।

[सं० उ० प्र०-व्या० सं०/58/79(8)]

आदेश से,

प्र० कु० चटर्जी, अवर सचिव

S.O. 1140.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Sheo Mohan Bajpai, Village & P. O. Dampur, District Fatehpur, a contesting candidate for bye-election to the House of the People held in 1977 from 58-Fatehpur constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses at all as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Sheo Mohan Bajpai to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. UP-HP/58/79 (8)]

By Order,

A. K. CHATTERJEE, Under Secy.

का० प्रा० 1141.—बिहार विधान सभा के जून, 1977 में हुए साधारण निर्वाचन में 13-आदापुर निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले एक अभ्यर्थी श्री लक्ष्मी कान्त प्रसाद, ग्राम सिटकहिया, पो० टिकुलिया, भाया छोड़ादानों, जिला पूर्व चम्पारण, बिहार को निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 10क के अधीन उक्त अधिनियम और तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहने के कारण इसके तारीख 26 जुलाई, 1979 के आदेश सं० बिहार-वि० सं०/13/77 (112) के द्वारा निर्वाचित किया गया था ;

और, उक्त श्री लक्ष्मी कान्त प्रसाद ने उनके ऊपर अधिनियमित निरुद्धता को हटाने के लिए भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के समक्ष एक अर्जी दाखिल की है जिसमें उन्होंने विधि द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में अपनी असफलता के कारण बताया है और अब अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा भी दाखिल कर दिया है ;

और, निर्वाचन आयोग ने उक्त अभ्यावेदन पर विचार किया है तथा अर्जीदार श्री लक्ष्मी कान्त प्रसाद की मुनबाई भी की है ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निर्वाचन आयोग ने अपने तारीख 26 मार्च, 1980 के आदेश द्वारा उन पर अधिरोपित निरुहता की कालावधि घटाकर उतनी कर दी है जितनी कि वह पहले ही भोग चुके हैं और अनवसित कालावधि के लिए उनकी निरुहता तारीख 26 मार्च, 1980 से हटा दी है।

[सं. बिहार-वि० सं०/13/77]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 26th March, 1980

S.O. 1141.—Whereas, Shri Laxmi Kant Prasad, village Jhitakahiya Post Tikuliya Via Chhoradono, District East Champaran, Bihar, a contesting candidate for general election to the Bihar Legislative Assembly from 13-Adapur Constituency held in June, 1977, was disqualified by the Election Commission vide its Order No. BR-LA/13/77(112), dated the 26th July, 1979, under section 10A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 for the failure to lodge the account of his election expenses as required by the said Act and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said Shri Laxmi Kant Prasad has submitted a representation before the Election Commission of India for the removal of the disqualification imposed on him, giving reasons for his failure to lodge the account as required by law and has also since submitted an account of his election expenses;

And whereas the Election Commission has taken into account the said representation and also heard the petitioner Shri Laxmi Kant Prasad;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the said Act, the Election Commission has by an order dated the 26th March, 1980 reduced the period of disqualification imposed on him to the period of disqualification already suffered by him and removed the disqualification for the unexpired period with effect from 26th March, 1980.

[No. BR-LA/13/77]

का० प्रा० 1142.—बिहार विधान सभा के जून, 1977 में हुए साधारण निर्वाचन में 241-गोह और 248-कोंच निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों से निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले एक अभ्यर्थी श्री नंद कुमार सिंह, गांव और श्राकषर मुडेरा, थाना कोंच, जिला गया, बिहार को निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 10क के अधीन उक्त अधिनियम और नवीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहने के कारण इसके तारीख 7 अप्रैल और 25 मई, 1979 के आदेश क्रमशः सं० बिहार-वि० सं०/248/77 (9) और बिहार-वि० सं०/241/77(45) द्वारा निरुहित किया गया था ;

और, उक्त श्री नंद कुमार सिंह ने उनके ऊपर अधिरोपित निरुहता को हटाने के लिए भाग्य निर्वाचन आयोग के समक्ष एक अपील दाखिल की है जिसमें उन्होंने विधि द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में अपनी असफलता के कारण बताए हैं और अब उसके समर्थन में एक शपथपत्र भी दाखिल किया है ;

और, निर्वाचन आयोग ने उक्त अभ्यावेदन पर विचार किया है तथा अर्जीदार श्री नंद कुमार सिंह की सुनवाई भी की है ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निर्वाचन आयोग ने अपने तारीख 26 मार्च, 1980 के आदेश द्वारा उन पर अधिरोपित निरुहता की कालावधि घटाकर उतनी कर दी है जितनी कि वह पहले ही भोग चुके हैं और अनवसित कालावधि के लिए उनकी निरुहता तारीख 26 मार्च, 1980 से हटा दी है।

[सं० बिहार-वि० सं०/248/77]

आदेश से,

के० गणेशन, सचिव

S.O. 1142.—Whereas, Shri Nand Kumar Singh, village and Post Mudera, Thana Konch, District Gaya, Bihar, a contesting candidate for general election to the Bihar Legislative Assembly from 241-Goh and 248-Konch Constituencies held in June, 1977, was disqualified by the Election Commission vide its Orders No. BR-LA/248/77(9) and BR-LA/241/77(45), dated the 7th April, and 25th May, 1979 respectively, under section 10A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 for the failure to lodge the account of his election expenses as required by the said Act and the Rules made thereunder ;

And whereas, the said Shri Nand Kumar Singh has submitted a petition before the Election Commission of India for the removal of the disqualification imposed on him, giving reasons for his failure to lodge the account as required by law and has also since submitted an affidavit in support thereof ;

And whereas, the Election Commission has taken into account the said representation and also heard the petitioner Shri Nand Kumar Singh ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the said Act, the Election Commission has by an order dated the 26th March, 1980, reduced the period of disqualification imposed on him to the period of disqualification already suffered by him and removed the disqualification for the unexpired period with effect from 26th March, 1980.

[No. BR-LA/248/77]

By order,

K. GANESAN, Secy.

गृह मंत्रालय

(कायिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 1980

का० प्रा० 1143.—वण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उप धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, विशेष न्यायाधीश, भुवनेश्वर के न्यायालय में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के श्री रमन सिंह आय-कर अधिकारी, के विरुद्ध नियमित मामला संख्या 2/74-भुवनेश्वर तथा श्री जी० बी० सेठ, ए० ए० श्री० आय-कर, भुवनेश्वर, के विरुद्ध नियमित मामला संख्या 15/73-भुवनेश्वर से राज्य की ओर से अभियोजन का संचालन करने के लिए श्री जी० एस० बोहीदार, अधिवक्ता कटक को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० 225/7/80-ए० बी० डी० (II)]

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms)

New Delhi, the 15th April, 1980

S.O. 1143.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri G. S. Bohidar, Advocate, Cuttack, as a Special Public Prosecutor to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the State of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Regular case No. 2/74-BBS against Shri Raman Singh, ITO and Regular case No. 15/73-BBS against Shri G. B. Seth, AAO, Income Tax, Bhubaneswar, in the Court of Special Judge, Bhubaneswar.

[No. 225/7/80-AVD-II]

का० प्रा० 1144.—दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, राज्य की और नीचे दी गई तालिका के कालम (2) में दिए गए हैदराबाद स्थित न्यायालयों में उक्त तालिका के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के मामलों के सम्बन्ध में अभियोजन का संचालन करने के लिए श्री डी० सत्यनारायण, अधिवक्ता, हैदराबाद को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

तालिका

क्रम संख्या	न्यायालय का नाम	दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना मामला संख्या
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. विशेष न्यायाधीश हैदराबाद।	का न्यायालय, श्री के० पी० होमा बजीर तथा अन्य के विरुद्ध नियमित मामला संख्या 1/76-हैदराबाद।	
2. विशेष न्यायाधीश हैदराबाद।	का न्यायालय श्री के० पी० होमा बजीर तथा अन्य के विरुद्ध नियमित मामला संख्या 17/76-हैदराबाद।	

[संख्या 225/19/80-ए० बी० डी० (II)]

टी० के० सुब्रमण्यम, अवर सचिव

S.O. 1144.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri D. Satyanarayana, Advocate, Hyderabad, as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution on behalf of the State in the Courts at Hyderabad as specified in column (2) of the Table below in relation to the Delhi Special Police Establishment cases shown in column (3) thereon:—

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	SPE Case No.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Court of Special Judge Hyderabad.	Regular case No. RC 1/76-HYD against Shri K.P. Hema Vazir and others.
2.	Court of Special Judge Hyderabad.	Regular case No. 17/76-HYD against Shri K.P. Homa Vazir and others.

[No. 225/19/80-AVD. II]

T.K. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(वैकिंग प्रमाण)

नई दिल्ली, 11 अप्रैल, 1980

का० प्रा० 1145.—औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 15) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (i) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के संयुक्त सचिव श्री बी० राय को श्री एन० के० दास के स्थान पर भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[संख्या एफ० 2(7)/मार्च० एफ०-1/80]

बी० सी० पटनायक, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)
Banking Division

New Delhi, the 11th April, 1980

S.O. 1145.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (15 of 1948) the Central Government hereby nominates Shri B. Roy, Joint Secretary, Department of Industrial Development as a Director of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India vice Shri N. K. Das.

[No. F. 2(7) IF. 1/80]

B. C. PATNAIK, Director.

नई दिल्ली, 14 अप्रैल, 1980

का० प्रा० 1146.—बैंककारी विनियम अधिनियम 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की तीसरी अनुसूची में फार्म 'क' के मातृ संलग्न टिप्पणी (च) के उपबंध निम्नलिखित बैंकों, अर्थात्:—

1. सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया।
2. बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र
3. देना बैंक
4. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
5. यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया
6. यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक
7. अल्लाहाबाद बैंक

पर, 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार उनके तुलनपत्र के सम्बन्ध में लागू नहीं होंगे जिनमें अब, उक्त फार्म के सम्पत्ति और परिसम्पत्ति भाग की मव 4 के किसी उपशीर्ष (ii), (iii), (iv) और (v) के सामने अन्तर के कालम में दिखाए गए मूल्य उपशीर्ष के अन्तर्गत किये गए निवेशों के बाजार मूल्यों से अधिक हो जाते हैं तब निवेशों के बाजार मूल्यों को उस उपशीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कोष्ठकों में अलग से दिखाया जाता है।

[सं० 15(8)/80-बी० ओ०-(III)]

एन० डी० बत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th April, 1980

S.O. 1146.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Note(f) appended to the Form 'A' in the Third Schedule to the said Act shall not apply to the following banks, viz.:

1. Central Bank of India.
2. Bank of Maharashtra.
3. Dena Bank.
4. Punjab National Bank.
5. Union Bank of India.
6. United Commercial Bank.
7. Allahabad Bank.

in respect of their balance sheet as on the 31st December 1979, which when the value shown in the inner column against any of the sub-heads (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) of the item 4 of the Property and Assets side of the said Form exceeds the market value of the investments under that sub-head, shown separately within brackets the market value of the investments under that sub-head.

[No. 15(8)/80-B.O. III]

N. D. BATRA, Under Secy.

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 29 फरवरी, 1980

(आयकर)

क्रा० प्रा० 1147.—केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 121 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, अपनी समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना संख्यांक 679 [क्रा० संख्यांक 187/2/74-आयकर (ए-1)] तारीख 20 जुलाई, 1974 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है :—

क्रम सं० 8 और 8घ के सामने दिखमान प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ रखी जाएंगी :—

क्रम सं०	आयकर आयुक्त	मुख्यालय	अधिकारिता
1	2	3	4
8	दिल्ली	नई दिल्ली	1. कम्पनी सकिल II, नई दिल्ली 2. कम्पनी सकिल III, नई दिल्ली 3. कम्पनी सकिल VII, नई दिल्ली 4. कम्पनी सकिल X, नई दिल्ली 5. कम्पनी सकिल XII, नई दिल्ली 6. कम्पनी सकिल XIII, नई दिल्ली 7. कम्पनी सकिल XIV, नई दिल्ली 8. कम्पनी सकिल XV, नई दिल्ली 9. विशेष सकिल III, नई दिल्ली 10. बेमन सकिल, नई दिल्ली 11. ग्राह्वेट बेमन सकिल, नई दिल्ली 12. चाटर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट सकिल, दिल्ली जो आयकर आयुक्त दिल्ली I, II, III, IV और V की अधिकारिता के भीतर चाटर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट के रूप में कारबार या कृषि करने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों के (जिसमें फर्म और उनके भागीदार भी सम्मिलित हैं) मामलों को निपटाना है। 13. कम्पनी सकिल XVI, नई दिल्ली 14. कम्पनी सकिल XIX, नई दिल्ली 15. कम्पनी सकिल XX, नई दिल्ली 16. कम्पनी सकिल XXIII, नई दिल्ली 17. विशेष अनुभाग, नई दिल्ली 1. जिला I, नई दिल्ली 2. जिला II, नई दिल्ली 3. जिला III, (19), (20), (21), (22), (23) और (27), नई दिल्ली 4. जिला IV, नई दिल्ली 5. जिला VII, नई दिल्ली 6. जिला IX, नई दिल्ली 7. प्रतिदाय सकिल, नई दिल्ली 8. डाक्टर सकिल दिल्ली जो आयकर आयुक्त दिल्ली, I, II, III, IV और V की अधिकारिता के अधीन एयोपैथी, होम्योपैथी, युनानी, आयुर्वेदिक या किसी अन्य पद्धति के आयु-विज्ञान के चिकित्सा व्यवसायी
8घ	दिल्ली-5	नई दिल्ली	1. जिला I, नई दिल्ली 2. जिला II, नई दिल्ली 3. जिला III, (19), (20), (21), (22), (23) और (27), नई दिल्ली 4. जिला IV, नई दिल्ली 5. जिला VII, नई दिल्ली 6. जिला IX, नई दिल्ली 7. प्रतिदाय सकिल, नई दिल्ली 8. डाक्टर सकिल दिल्ली जो आयकर आयुक्त दिल्ली, I, II, III, IV और V की अधिकारिता के अधीन एयोपैथी, होम्योपैथी, युनानी, आयुर्वेदिक या किसी अन्य पद्धति के आयु-विज्ञान के चिकित्सा व्यवसायी

1 2 3 4

के रूप में कारबार या कृषि करने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों के (इसके अन्तर्गत फर्म और उनके भागीदार भी हैं) मामले निपटाना है।

यह अधिसूचना 1-3-80 से प्रभावी होगी।

[ग० 3199/एफ० न० 187/43/79-आयकर (ए-1)]

बी० एम० सिंह, अवग० सचिव

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 29th February, 1980

(Income-tax)

S.O. 1147.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendments to its Notification No. 679 [F. No. 187/2/74-IT (A)], dated 20th July, 1974, as amended from time to time.

Existing entries against serial No. 8 and 8D shall be substituted by the following :—

S. No.	Commissioner of Income-tax.	Head-quarters	Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4
8.	Delhi I	New Delhi	<p>(1) Co. Cir. II, New Delhi.</p> <p>(2) Co. Cir. III, New Delhi.</p> <p>(3) Co. Cir. VII, New Delhi.</p> <p>(4) Co. Cir. X, New Delhi.</p> <p>(5) Co. Cir. XII, New Delhi.</p> <p>(6) Co. Cir. XIII, New Delhi.</p> <p>(7) Co. Cir. XIV, New Delhi.</p> <p>(8) Co. Cir. XV, New Delhi.</p> <p>(9) Special Cir. III, New Delhi.</p> <p>(10) Salary Circle, New Delhi.</p> <p>(11) Private Salary Circle, New Delhi.</p> <p>(12) Chartered Accountants' Circle, Delhi, dealing with the cases of all persons (including in the cases of firms, partners thereof) carrying on business or profession as Chartered Accountant under the jurisdiction of Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi I, II, III, IV & V.</p> <p>(13) Co. Cir. XVI, New Delhi.</p> <p>(14) Co. Cir. XIX, New Delhi.</p> <p>(15) Co. Cir. XX, New Delhi.</p> <p>(16) Co. Cir. III, New Delhi.</p> <p>(17) Foreign Section, New Delhi.</p>
8D	Delhi-V	New Delhi	<p>(1) District I, New Delhi.</p> <p>(2) District II, New Delhi.</p> <p>(3) District III (19), (20) (21), (22), (23), & (27), New Delhi.</p> <p>(4) District IV, New Delhi.</p> <p>(5) District VII, New Delhi.</p> <p>(6) District IX, New Delhi.</p> <p>(7) Refund Circle, New Delhi.</p> <p>(8) Doctor's Circle, Delhi dealing with the cases of all</p>

1	2	3	4
			sons (including in the cases of firms, partners, thereof) carrying on business of profession as Medical Practitioners of Allopathic, Homeopathic Unani, Ayurvedic or any other system of medicine) Radiologist & Pathologists under the jurisdiction of Commissioners of Income-tax Delhi-I, II, III, IV & V.

This Notification shall take effect from 1-3-80.

[No. 3199/F. No. 187/43/79-IT(A)]

B. M. SINGH, Under Secy.

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल, 1980

इलायची निर्यात

का० प्रा० 1148 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार, इलायची नियम, 1966 के नियम 3 के उपनियम (2) के खण्ड (क) के साथ पठित इलायची अधिनियम, 1965 (1965 का 42) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (ड) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2 खण्ड 3 उपखण्ड (ii), वितांक 10 करवरी, 1979 में पृष्ठ 386-387 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के मूलपूर्व वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० प्रा० 494, वितांक 31 जनवरी, 1979 में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत सारणी में क्रमांक 2 तथा उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित को प्रातस्थापित किया जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

“निदेशक,

उद्यान तथा बागान फसल, तमिलनाडु राज्य के प्रतिनिधि”
धर्मपुरी.

तमिलनाडु सरकार।

[का० सं० 32/6/78-बागान (ब)]

एस० महादेव धर्म्यर, उप-निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Department of Commerce)

(CARDAMON CONTROL)

New Delhi, the 8th April, 1980

S.O.1148—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965 (42 of 1965) read with clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Cardamom Rules, 1966, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies & Co-operation No.S.O. 494, dated the 31st January, 1979, published in the Gazette of India Part II section 3—sub-section (ii), dated the 10th February 1979, at pages 386-387, namely :—

34 GI/80—5

In the Table under the said notification, for Serial No. 2 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“Director of Horticulture and Plantation Representative of the Crops, Dharamapuri Government State of Tamil Nadu.”
of Tamil Nadu.

[F. No. 32/6/78-Plant (B)]

S. MAHADEVA IYER, Dy. Director.

नई दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 1980

का० प्रा० 1149 :—भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए मत्स्य चूर्ण का उनके निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण करने के लिए कसिपय प्रस्ताव निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उप-नियम (2) की प्रपेक्षानुसार भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय (पृष्ठ सं० 137-139) के आदेश सं० (नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता) सं० का० प्रा० 1158 7 अप्रैल, 1979 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र भाग-II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 7 अप्रैल, 1979 में प्रकाशित किए गए थे।

और उनसे प्रभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों के 21 मई, 1979 तक भाषेण और सुझाव मांगे गए थे।

और उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को 7 अप्रैल 1979 (पृष्ठ सं० 141) को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं।

और उक्त प्रस्तावों पर जनता से प्राप्त भावों और सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है।

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निर्यात निरीक्षण परिचय से परामर्श के पश्चात् अपनी यह राय होने पर कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक और समीचीन है, इसके द्वारा :—

- (1) अधिसूचित करती है कि मत्स्य चूर्ण का निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण किया जाएगा।
- (2) मत्स्य चूर्ण निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1980 के अनुसार निरीक्षण के ऐसे प्रकार की क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के प्रकार के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जो ऐसे मत्स्य चूर्ण कर उसके निर्यात के पूर्व लागू किया जाएगा।
- (3) इस आदेश से उपाखंड अनुसूची में दिए गए विनिर्देशों को मत्स्य चूर्ण के लिए मानक विनिर्देशों के रूप में मान्यता देती है।
- (4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के दौरान मत्स्य चूर्ण के निर्यात को तब तक प्रतिषिद्ध करती है जब तक कि उसके साथ निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन भारत सरकार द्वारा दिया गया इस आशय का प्रमाण-पत्र न हो कि ऐसे मत्स्य चूर्ण का परेक्षण क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण संबंधित शर्तों के अनुरूप है और निर्यात योग्य है।

2. इस आदेश की कोई बात मत्स्य चूर्ण के ऐसे नमूनों को लागू नहीं होगी जो मार्ग समुदीमार्ग, या वायु मार्ग द्वारा भारी क्रेताओं को निर्यात किए जाते हैं परन्तु यह तब जब ऐसे नमूनों का शुद्ध भार 10 कि० प्रा० से अधिक न हो।

3. इस आदेश में मत्स्य चूर्ण से ऐसा मत्स्य चूर्ण अभिप्रेत है जो ताजी मछली अपशिष्ट धूप में सुखाई गई मछली या इन सभी से तैयार किया जाता है।

4. यह आदेश राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगा।

अनुसूची

[पैरा 1 का उप पैरा (3) देखिए]

मत्स्य चूर्ण के लिए विनिर्देश

1. कच्ची सामग्री

1.1. मत्स्य चूर्ण, ताजी मछली, मत्स्य अपशिष्ट या धूप में सुखाई गई मछली या इन सभी से तैयार किया जाएगा।

2. उत्पाद अपेक्षाएं

2.1. सामग्री में अभिलेखक गन्ध होगी और वह किसी दुर्गंध से रहित होगी जिससे उसके विकृत होने का मान होता है।

2.2. सामग्री किसी भी अपमिश्रण से मुक्त होगी।

2.3. सामग्री नीचे दी गई सारणी में विनिर्दिष्ट अपेक्षाओं के भी अनुरूप होगी।

सारणी

क्रम सं०	अभिलेखन	अपेक्षाएं
1.	भार के अनुसार आर्द्रता अधिकतम	15%
2.	भार के अनुसार कच्चा प्रोटीन (आर्द्रता के रहित आधार पर) न्यूनतम	50%
3.	भार के अनुसार (आर्द्रता रहित आधार पर) अधिकतम कच्चा बसा या पेट्रोलियम हथर निष्कर्षण	12%
4.	भार के अनुसार अम्ल में अविलेय राख अधिकतम (आर्द्रता रहित आधार पर)	12%
	* 1 जून से 30 सितम्बर, तक मानसून के दौरान अनुलेय अधिकतम आर्द्रता की सीमा 20% होनी चाहिए।	20%
	**आर्द्रता और अम्लीय अविलेय राख की उपरोक्त सीमा अधिकतम है यदि निर्यात संबिदा में सीमाएं उपरोक्त सीमाओं से निकटतम है तो प्रमाणन के लिए इनको अपना लेना चाहिए।	

3. पैकिंग और चिह्नीकरण

3.1. मत्स्य चूर्ण उच्च सघनत्व वाले पोलिथिलीन थैलों में या पोलिथिलीन अस्तर लगे या बिना अस्तर लगे पटसन के थैलों में पैक किया जाएगा। प्रत्येक थैले का मुंह या तो मशीन से सीला होगा या बपेटकन हाथ से सिला होगा।

3.1. प्रत्येक थैलों पर निम्नलिखित जानकारी उपयुक्त रूप में चिह्नीकृत की जाएगी या उसका लेबल लगा होगा:—

(क) सामग्री का नाम।

(ख) निर्माता का नाम; और

(ग) निर्यात-कर्ता का नाम।

[सं० 6(9)/75-नि०नि० तथा नि०उ०]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1980

S.O. 1149.—Whereas for the development of the export trade of India, certain proposals for subjecting Fish meal to quality control and inspection prior to export were published as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964 in the Gazette of India Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 7th April, 1979, under the Order of the Government of India in the pp. 137-139/c Late Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, No. S.O. 1158, dated the 7th April, 1979;

And whereas objections and suggestions were invited till the 21st May, 1979, from all persons likely to be affected thereby;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on p. 141/corr the 7th April, 1979;

And whereas the objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government after consulting the Export Inspection Council, being of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India, hereby:—

(1) notifies that fish meal shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

(2) specifies the type of inspection in accordance with the export of Fish Meal (Inspection) Rules, 1980, as the type of inspection which shall be applied to such fish meal prior to its export;

(3) recognises the specifications as set out in the Schedule annexed to this Order as the standard specifications for fish meal;

(4) prohibits the export in the course of international trade of fish meal unless the same is accompanied by a certificate issued by any one of the agencies established by the Government of India under Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), to the effect that the consignment of such fish meal satisfies the conditions relating to quality control and inspection and is exportworthy.

2. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the export by land, sea or air of samples of fish meal to the prospective buyers, provided such samples do not exceed 10 kgs. in net weight.

3. In this Order 'fish meal' means fish meal obtained from fresh fish, fish wastes, sundried fish or all of them.

4. This Order shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

[See sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1]

Specifications for Fish Meal

1. Raw Material

1.1 Fish meal shall be obtained from fresh fish, fish wastes, sundried fish or all of them.

2. Product Requirements.

2.1 The material shall have the characteristics odour and shall be free from any off-odour indicative of spoilage.

2.2 The material shall be free from any adulterants.

2.3 The material shall also conform to requirements specified in the Table below:—

TABLE

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Requirement
1.	*Moisture, by weight, Max.	15%
2.	Crude protein, by weight (on moisture free basis), Min.	50%
3.	Crude fat or petroleum other extract, by weight (on moisture free basis), Max	12%
4.	Acid insoluble ash, by weight (on moisture free basis), Max.	12%

*During the monsoon period from 1st June to 30th September, the permissible moisture limit shall be 20% maximum.

**The limits for moisture and acid insoluble ash as above are the maximum. However, if the export contracts are having these limits lower than the above limits, the same shall be adopted from certification.

3. Packing and Marking.

3.1 Fish meal shall be packed in high density polyethylene bags or jute bags with or without polyethylene lining inside. The mouth of each bag shall either be machine stitched or rolled over and hand-stitched.

3.2 Each bag shall be suitably marked or labelled with the following information:—

- (a) Name of material;
- (b) Name of the manufacturer; and
- (c) Name of the exporter.

[No. 6(9)/75-EI&EP]

का० आ० 1150:—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारूप:—(1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम मत्स्य चूर्ण निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम 1980 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषाएं:—इन नियमों में जहाँ तक संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो—

(क) “अधिनियम” से निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) “अभिकरण” से अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन मुम्बई, कलकत्ता, कोचीन, दिल्ली और मद्रास में स्थापित कोई अभिकरण अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) “मत्स्य चूर्ण” से ऐसा मत्स्य चूर्ण अभिप्रेत है, जो नाजी मछली; मछली अपशिष्ट या धूप में सुखाई गयी मछली या इन सबसे तैयार किया गया है।

3. निरीक्षण का आधार:—निर्यात के लिए मत्स्य चूर्ण का निरीक्षण इस दृष्टि से किया जाएगा कि मत्स्य चूर्ण, अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्य मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है।

4. निरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया:—(1) मत्स्य चूर्ण का निर्यात करने का इच्छुक निर्यात कर्ता निर्यात किए जाने के लिए आशयित परेषण की विशिष्टियाँ देते हुए अभिकरण के निकटतम कार्यालय को आवेदन देगा ताकि वह ऐसे परेषण की परीक्षा इस दृष्टि से कर सके या करवा सके कि परेषण नियम 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है या नहीं।

(2) उपनियम (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक आवेदन निर्यात कर्ता के परिसर से परेषण के भेजे जाने के प्रत्यागित समय में कम से कम 7 दिन पहले अभिकरण के कार्यालय में पहुँच जाना चाहिए।

(3) उपनियम—(2) में निर्दिष्ट आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर अभिकरण निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा इस निमित्त समय-समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार मत्स्य चूर्ण के परेषण का निरीक्षण इस दृष्टि से करेगा कि वह नियम 3 में निर्दिष्ट मान्य विनिर्देशों की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप है।

(4) निर्यात कर्ता अभिकरण को ऐसा निरीक्षण करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं देगा।

5. निरीक्षण फीस:—निर्यात कर्ता प्रत्येक परेषण के लिए निरीक्षण फीस के रूप में न्यूनतम 50 रुपये की राशि के अधीन रहते हुए पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.2 प्रतिशत की दर से अभिकरण को संदाय करेगा।

6. निरीक्षण का प्रमाण पत्र:—यदि निरीक्षण की समाप्ति के पश्चात् अभिकरण का यह समाधान हो जाता है कि निर्यात किए जाने वाले

मत्स्य चूर्ण का परेषण नियम 3 में विहित मान्य विनिर्देशों की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप है तो वह अभिकरण नियम 4 में निर्दिष्ट आवेदन की प्राप्ति के 7 दिन के भीतर यह घोषणा करते हुए प्रमाण-पत्र देगा कि मत्स्य चूर्ण का परेषण क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण से संबंधित शर्तों को पूरा करता है और वह निर्यात योग्य है;

परन्तु जहाँ अभिकरण का ऐसा समाधान नहीं होता है वहाँ वह 10 दिन की उक्त अवधि के भीतर ऐसा प्रमाण-पत्र देने से इंकार की संसूचना उसके कारणों सहित निर्यात कर्ता को देगा।

7. अभिकरण द्वारा पर्यवेक्षण:—अभिकरण निरीक्षित परेषण पर उसके पोत में लदाई से पूर्व भंडारकरण या अभिवहन के किसी स्थान पर ऐसा पर्यवेक्षण कर सकेगा जो वह इन नियमों के प्रयोजनों को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक समझे।

8. अपील:—(1) अभिकरण द्वारा नियम 6 के अधीन प्रमाण पत्र देने से इंकार करने से व्यथित कोई व्यक्ति ऐसे इंकार की सूचना प्राप्त होने के 10 दिन के भीतर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त विशेषज्ञों के पैनल को, जिसमें कम से कम तीन और अधिक से अधिक सात व्यक्ति होंगे, अपील कर सकेगा।

(2) विशेषज्ञों के पैनल की कुल सदस्य संख्या के कम से कम दो तिहाई अशासकीय व्यक्ति होंगे।

(3) पैनल की गणपूर्ति तीन सदस्यों से होगी।

(4) अपील उसकी प्राप्ति से 15 दिन के भीतर निपटा दी जाएगी।

[सं० 6(9)/75-नि०नि० तथा नि०उ०]

सी० बी० कुकरेती, संयुक्त निदेशक

S.O. 1150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Fish Meal (Inspection) Rules, 1980.

2. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definition.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) “Act” means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963);

(b) “Agency” means any one of the Export Inspection Agencies established at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras under section 7 of the Act;

(c) “Fish meal” means fish meal obtained from fresh fish, fish wastes, sundried fish or all of them.

3. Basis of Inspection.—Inspection of fish meal for export shall be carried out with a view to seeing that fish meal conform to the standard specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act.

4. Procedure of Inspection.—(1) An exporter intending to export fish meal shall submit an application to the nearest office of the agency giving particulars of the consignment intended to be exported to enable it to examine such consignment or cause the same to be examined to see whether the same conforms to the specifications referred to in rule 3.

(2) Every applications under sub-rule (1) shall reach the office of the agency not less than 7 days before the anticipated time of despatch of the consignment from the exporter's premises.

(3) On receipt of the application referred to in sub-rule (1), the agency shall inspect the consignment of fish meal as per the instructions issued by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf, from time to time, with a view to seeing that the same complies with the requirements of the recognised specifications referred to in rule 3.

(4) The exporter shall provide all necessary facilities to the agency to enable it to carry out such inspection.

5. Inspection fee.—Subject to a minimum of rupees fifty for each consignment, a fee at the rate of 0.2 per cent of free on board value shall be paid by the exporter to the agency as inspection fee.

6. Certificate of inspection.—If after inspection, the agency is satisfied that the consignment of fish meal to be exported complies with the specifications recognised for the purpose as prescribed under rule 3, the agency shall, within 7 days of the receipt of the application referred to in rule 4, issue a certificate declaring that the consignment of fish meal satisfies the conditions relating to quality control and inspection and is exportworthy;

Provided that where the agency is not so satisfied, it shall within the said period of 7 days, refuse to issue such certificate and communicate such refusal to the exporter along with the reasons therefor.

7. Supervision by the agency.—The agency may exercise such supervision over the inspected consignment at any place of storage or transit prior to its shipment, as it may consider necessary, for satisfying the purposes of these rules.

8. Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Agency to issue a certificate under rule 6 may, within ten days of the receipt of the communication of such refusal by him, prefer an appeal to a panel of experts consisting of not less than three but not more than seven persons appointed for the purpose by the Central Government.

(2) At least two-thirds of the total membership of the panel of experts shall consist of non-officials.

(3) The quorum for the panel meeting shall be three.

(4) The appeal shall be disposed of within 15 days of its receipt.

[No. 6(9)/75-EI&EP]

C. B. KUKRETI, Jt. Director

(नागरिक पूति विभाग)



भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 1980-04-08

क्र० अ० 1151:—भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड-3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1978-05-13 में प्रकाशित तत्कालीन नागरिक पूति एवं सहकारिता मंत्रालय (भारतीय मानक संस्था) अधिसूचना संख्या एसओ 1361 दिनांक 1978-04-24 के मासिक संशोधन स्वरूप भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि साइकिल के फ्रेम और साइकिल के अगले चिमटे के मानक चिह्न पुनरीक्षित किए गए हैं। मानक चिह्न की पुनरीक्षित डिजाइन और उसका शाब्दिक विवरण तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित नीचे धनुसूची में दिए गए हैं।

भा० मा० संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम 1952 के और उसके अधीन बने नियमों और विनियमों के निमित्त ये मानक चिह्न 1979-10-01 के लागू होंगे।

धनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक की संख्या और पदनाम	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1		साइकिल का फ्रेम	IS : 623-1963 साइकिल के फ्रेमों की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' : शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और धनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है।
2		साइकिल का अगला चिमटा	IS : 2061-1962 साइकिल के अगले चिमटे की विशिष्टि	"

[संख्या सी एमबी/13 : 9]

(Department of Civil Supplies)



INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 1980-04-08

S.O. 1151.—In partial modification of the then Ministry of Civil Supplies and Co-operation (Indian Standards Institution) notification number S.O. 1361 dated 1978-04-24 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1978-05-13, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Marks for bicycle frames and front forks have been revised. The revised designs of the Standard Marks together with the titles of the relevant Indian Standards and verbal description of the designs are given in the following schedule.

These Standard Marks for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 1979-10-01:

SCHEDULE



Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of product	No. & Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal Description of the Design of the Standard Mark
1	2	3	4	5
1.		Bicycle frames	IS: 623—1963 Specification for bicycle frames (revised)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI' drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
2.		Bicycle front forks	IS: 2061—1962 Specification for bicycle front forks.	-do-

[No. CMD/13: 9]

का० प्रा० 1152:—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) के विनियम 1955 को विनियम 4 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन मानक चिह्नों के डिजाइन और उनके शाब्दिक विवरण तथा तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षकों सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों और विनियमों के निमित्त ये मानक चिह्न उनके सामने दर्शायी तिथियों से लागू होंगे।

अनुसूची



क्रम	मानक चिह्न संख्या के डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण	लागू होने की तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.		स्टेनलेस इस्पात की चद्दर	IS: 6911-1972 स्टेनलेस इस्पात की पट्टी, चद्दर और पत्ती	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपातों में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है।	1980-02-01
		राष्ट्रजोषियम टीके	IS: 8268-1976 राष्ट्रजोषियम टीकों की विनिर्दिष्ट	"	1978-08-16

[संख्या सीएमडी/13: 9]

S.O. 1152.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark(s), design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard(s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark(s) for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.		Stainless steel sheet	IS: 6911—1972 Specification for stainless steel plate sheet and strip.	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1980-02-01
2.		Rhizobium inoculant	IS: 8268—1976 Specification for rhizobium inoculants.	-do-	1978-06-16

[No. CMD/13: 9]

क्रा० प्रा० 1153:—भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड-3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1961-07-29, 1965-03-27 में क्रमशः प्रकाशित तत्कालीन वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय, उद्योग एवं पूर्ति मंत्रालय (भारतीय मानक संस्था) अधिसूचना संख्या एस ओ 1750, दिनांक 1961-07-18 और एसओ संख्या 986 दिनांक 1965-03-11 के अतिरिक्त के रूप में भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि साइकिल के फ्रेम और साइकिल के आगे के चिमटों का प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने का शुल्क पुनरीक्षित किया गया है। मुहर लगाने के पुनरीक्षित शुल्क, जिसके व्योरे निम्नलिखित अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, 1979-10-01 से लागू होंगे।

अनुसूची

क्रम	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	साइकिल का फ्रेम	IS: 623-1963 साइकिल के फ्रेम की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)	एक चौखटा	1/2 पैसा
2.	साइकिल का अगला चिमटा	IS: 2061-1962 साइकिल के अगले चिमटों की विशिष्टि	एक चिमटा	1/2 पैसा

[संख्या सीएमसी/13 : 10]

S.O. 1153.—In supersession of the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Ministry of Industry and Supply (Indian Standards Institution) notifications numbers S.O. 1750 dated 1961-07-18 and S.O. 986 dated 1965-03-11, published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1961-07-29 and 1965-03-27 respectively, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies the marking fees per unit for bicycle frames and front forks have been revised. The revised rates of marking fees, details of which are given in the following Schedule, shall come into force with effect from 1979-10-01:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Bicycle frames	IS: 623—1963 Specification for bicycle frames (revised)	One Frame	½ Paisa
2.	Bicycle front forks	IS: 2061—1962 Specification for bicycle front forks.	One Fork	½ Paisa

[No. CMD/13: 10]

क्र० आ० 1154:—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विज्ञान) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिभूत किया जाता है कि विभिन्न उत्पादों की प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस अनुसूची में दिए गए व्यौरों के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है, और यह फीस उनके सामने दिखाई गई तिथियों से लागू होगी।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस	लागू होने की अवधि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	स्टेनलैस इस्पात की चट्टें	IS: 6911-1972 स्टेनलैस इस्पात की पट्टी, चट्टें और पत्ती	एक मीटरी टन	रु० 10.00	1980-02-01
2.	राइजोबियम टीके	IS: 8268-1976 राइजोबियम टीकों की विशिष्टि	एक कि० ग्रा०	रु० 1.00	1978-06-16
IS: 8268 की मुहर लगाने की फीस निम्नलिखित के अनुसार 1980-03-16 से पुनरीकृत की गई है।					
		इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस			
एक कि० ग्रा०		(1) रु० 1.00 प्रति इकाई पहली 2500 इकाईयों के लिए			
		(2) 50 पैसे प्रति इकाई, 2501 से 5000 तक की इकाईयों के लिए			
		(3) 20 पैसे प्रति इकाई, 5001 से 10000 तक की इकाईयों के लिए और			
		(4) 10 पैसे प्रति इकाई 10001 से अधिक इकाईयों के लिए			

[सं० सी एम डी/13 : 10]

S.O.1154.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fee(s) per unit for various products details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has/have been determined and the fee(s) shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Stainless steel sheets	IS: 6911—1972 Specification for stainless steel plate sheet and strip.	One Tonne	Rs. 10.00	1980-02-01
2.	Rhizobium inoculants	IS: 8268—1976 Specification for rhizobium inoculants.	One kg	Re 1.00	1978-06-16
The rate of Marking Fee for IS: 8268 has since been REVISED as under with effect from 1980-03-16:					
Unit		Marking Fee			
One kg		(i) Re 1.00 per unit for the first 2500 units			
		(ii) 50 Paise per unit for the 2501st to 5000 units			
		(iii) 20 Paise per unit for the 5001st to 10000 units and			
		(iv) 10 Paise per unit for the 1001st unit and above.			








[No. CMD/13: 10]

नई दिल्ली, 1980-04-09











का० प्रा० 1155.—अधिसूचनाओं के प्रतिक्रमण में जिसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 1 से 4 तक दिए गए हैं, भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि स्तम्भ 5 और 6 में निर्दिष्ट विभिन्न उत्पादों से सम्बन्धित मानक चिह्नों के डिजाइन स्तम्भ 7 में दिए गए के अनुसार पुनरीक्षित किए गए हैं, और मानक चिह्नों के पुनरीक्षित डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण स्तम्भ 8 में दिया गया है।











भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने हुए नियम और अधिनियम के कार्यों के लिए मानक चिह्नों के वर्तमान डिजाइन, मानक चिह्नों के पुनरीक्षण डिजाइन के माध्यम 1979-03-31 तक समान रूप से चलेंगे।










अनुसूची






क्रम सं०	मंत्रालय का नाम	भारत के राजपत्र का संदर्भ	अधिसूचना संख्या का संदर्भ	उत्पाद	विशिष्ट का IS संख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न का डिजाइन	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, दिनांक 1956-06-02	एस० प्रा० प्रो० 1254 दिनांक 1956-05-13	भारत का राष्ट्रीय झंडा (सूती खादी)	IS : 1968 भारत के राष्ट्रीय झंडे (सूती खादी) की विशिष्ट (सूचक पुनरीक्षण)		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई गैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है।
2.	"	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1958-11-15	एस० प्रो० 2344 दिनांक 1958-11-04	जस्ता प्रॉक्साइड रंग रोगन के लिए तेलीय पेस्ट	IS : 98-1950 जस्ता प्रॉक्साइड रंग रोगन के लिए तेलीय पेस्ट की विशिष्ट		"
3.	"	"	"	जस्ता प्रॉक्साइड रंग रोगन अपचायित के तेलीय पेस्ट	IS : 99-1950 जस्ता प्रॉक्साइड अपचायित के तेलीय पेस्ट की विशिष्ट		"
4.	"	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1958-05-31	एस० प्रो० 974 दिनांक 1958-05-19	फ्लैशलाइट के लिए शुष्क बैटरियाँ	IS : 203-1972 फ्लैशलाइट के लिए शुष्क बैटरियों की विशिष्ट		"
5.	"	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1959-08-08	एस० प्रो० 1740 दिनांक 1959-07-31	सोडियम बायोसल्फेट क्रिस्टलीय	IS : 246-1972 सोडियम बायोसल्फेट क्रिस्टलीय की विशिष्ट (सीसरा पुनरीक्षण)		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई गैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के नीचे की ओर अंग्रेजी में "फोटोग्राफिक" शब्द दिया गया है।
6.	"	भाग II, खंड 3, दिनांक 1956-06-02	एस० प्रा० प्रो० 1254 दिनांक 1956-05-13	साधारण और ताप पोर्टेबल सीमेंट	IS : 269-1976 साधारण और ताप पोर्टेबल सीमेंट की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई गैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है।
7.	"	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1960-02-13	एस० प्रो० 360 दिनांक 1960-02-04	ब्यालरों के रोक काबलों और रिबेटों के लिए तांबे की छड़ें	IS : 288-1960 ब्यालरों के रोक काबलों और रिबेटों के लिए तांबे की छड़ों की विशिष्ट (पुनरीक्षित)		"

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
8.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) विनांक 1960-02-13	एस० ओ० 360 विनांक 1960-02-04	पीतल की नौसेना छड़ और खंड मशीन करने और फोजिंग के उपयुक्त	IS : 291-1961 पीतल की नौसेना छड़ और खंड की विशिष्टमशीन करने और फोजिंग के उपयुक्त (पुनरीक्षित)	IS-291 GRADE A IS-291 GRADE B	भारतीय मानक संख्या का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है और मोनोग्राम के नीचे की ओर ग्रेड पदनाम अंग्रेजी "A" और "B" दिए गए हैं।
9	"	"	"	सुकटय पीतल छड़, सरिया और सेक्शन	IS : 319-1974 सुकटय पीतल छड़, सरिया और सेक्शन की विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS-319	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है।
10	"	"	"	उच्च तनाव वाले पीतल की छड़ें और सेक्शन	IS : 320-1962 उच्च तनाव वाले पीतल की छड़ें और सेक्शन की विशिष्ट	IS-320	"
11	"	भाग II खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) विनांक 1960-10-08	एस० ओ० 2430 विनांक 1960-09-23	परिशोधित स्पिरिट	IS : 323-1959 परिशोधित स्पिरिट की विशिष्ट (पुनरीक्षित)	IS-323	"
12	"	भाग II खंड 3, विनांक 1958-03-15	एस० ओ० 207 विनांक 1958-02-18	साधारण विकृत स्पिरिट	IS : 324-1959 साधारण विकृत स्पिरिट की विशिष्ट (पुनरीक्षित)	IS-324	"
13	उद्योग एवं पूर्ण मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) विनांक 1964-10-10	एस० ओ० 3554 विनांक 1964-10-01	बिजली की हॉट प्लेट	IS : 365-1965 बिजली की हॉट प्लेट की विशिष्ट (पुनरीक्षित)	IS-365	"
14	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) विनांक 1961-12-23	एस० ओ० 3011 विनांक 1961-12-12	पानी गरमाने के बिजली के इमर्सन हीटर	IS : 368-1963 पानी गरमाने के बिजली के इमर्सन हीटर की विशिष्ट (पुनरीक्षित)	IS-368	"
15	उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) विनांक 1966-06-11	एस० ओ० 1759 विनांक 1966-05-31	सीसा-बद्ध	IS : 405-1961 सीसा बद्ध की विशिष्ट (पुनरीक्षित)	IS-405 PART I IS-405 PART II	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है और मोनोग्राम के नीचे सम्बद्ध भाग की संख्या दी गई है।

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
16	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1960-02-13	3, एस० ओ० 360 दिनांक 1960-02-04	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए पीतल ट्यूब	IS : 407-1966 सामान्य कार्यों के लिए पीतल ट्यूब की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	 IS:407 GRADE I  IS:407 GRADE II	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है और मोनोग्राम के नीचे की ओर सम्बन्ध श्रेष्ठ संख्या दी गई है।
17	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1958-09-13	3, एस० ओ० 1848 दिनांक 1958-09-04	रंग रोगन के लिए टिटे-नियम डायोक्साइड	IS : 411-1968 रंग रोगन के लिए टिटे-नियम डायोक्साइड की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	 IS:411 TYPE A	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है और नीचे की ओर अंग्रेजी "टाइप ए" शब्द दिया गया है।
18	"	भाग II, खंड दिनांक 1958-04-26	3, एस० ओ० 602 दिनांक 1958-04-10	कंक्रीट पाइप (प्रबलन सहित और प्रबलन रहित)	IS : 458-1971 कंक्रीट पाइप (प्रबलन सहित और प्रबलन रहित) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	 IS:458  IS:458  IS:458 NP 3  IS:458 NP 3	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है। भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है और नीचे की ओर सम्बन्ध श्रेष्ठ संख्या दी गई है।
19	"	भाग II, खंड दिनांक 1957-06-22	3, एस० ओ० 2031 दिनांक 1957-06-07	तारपीन का तेल	IS : 533-1973 तारपीन के तेल की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	 IS:533	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है।
20	"	भाग II, खंड दिनांक 1958-01-18	3, एस० ओ० 207 दिनांक 1957-12-31	नैपथालीन	IS : 539-1974 नैपथालीन की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	 IS:539	"
21	"	भाग II, खंड दिनांक 1957-06-22	3, एस० ओ० 2031 दिनांक 1957-06-07	बरोजा (गोव बरोजा)	IS : 553-1969 बरोजे (गोव बरोजा) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	 IS:553	"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, दिनांक 1956-12-22	एस० आर० ओ० 3088 दिनांक 1956-12-11	बीएचसी (एचसीएच) जल परिक्षणी तैज चूर्ण	IS : 562-1972 बी- एचसी (एचसीएच) जल परिक्षणी तैज चूर्ण की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनो- ग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई गैली प्रीर अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद- संख्या दी गई है।
23.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, दिनांक 1958-04-26	एस० ओ० 601 दिनांक 1958-04-01	डीडीटी, तकनीकी	IS : 563-1973 डी डी टी तकनीकी की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)		"
24.	उद्योग एवं पूति मंत्रालय (उद्योग विभाग)	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1965-05-15	एस० ओ० 1518 दिनांक 1965-04-29	भुना चिकोरी पाउडर	IS : 612-1971 भुने चिकोरी पाउडर की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		"
25.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1960-02-13	एस० ओ० 360 दिनांक 1960-02-04	विद्युत कार्यों के लिए तारों की छड़ें	IS : 613-1964 विद्युत कार्यों के लिए तारों की छड़ों की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षण)		"
26.	वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1958-02-15	एस० ओ० 14 दिनांक 1958-01-30	हुकदार और बकछैटार कैचे	IS : 619-1961 हुक- दार और बक छैटार कैचों की विशिष्टि		"
27.	"	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1959-06-27	एस० ओ० 1437 दिनांक 1959-06-16	बी एच सी (एच सी एच) पायसनीय सान्द्र	IS : 632-1972 बी एच सी (एच सी एच) पायसनीय सान्द्र की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)		"
28.	"	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1960-05-07	एस० ओ० 1126 दिनांक 1960-04-26	विद्युत सप्लाय के लिए कागज रोधित सीसे के खोलदार केबल	IS : 692-1973 विद्युत सप्लाय के लिए कागज रोधित सीसे के खोलदार केबलों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)		"
29.	"	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1959-03-14	एस० ओ० 570 दिनांक 1959-03-05	ड्राईंग की जलसह रंगीन स्याही	IS : 788-1971 ड्राईंग की जलसह रंगीन स्याही की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		"
30.	"	"	"	ड्राईंग की जलसह काली स्याही	IS : 789-1971 ड्रा- इंग की जलसह काली स्याही की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		"
31.	"	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1962-08-04	एस० ओ० 2430 दिनांक 1962-07-20	लाग चक्रे इलेक्ट्रोड	IS : 814 (भाग 1 और 2)—1974 संरचना इस्पात की मेटल ग्रार्क वेल्डिंग के लिए लाग चक्रे इलेक्ट्रोडों की विशिष्टि भाग 1 चक्रे के प्रति- रिक्त अन्य उत्पादों की वेल्डिंग के लिए भाग 2 चक्रे की वेल्डिंग के लिए (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)		"

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
32. वाणिज्य और (उद्योग मंत्रालय)	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1961-11-04	एस० प्रो० 2585 दिनांक 1961-10-25	पणु चरबी	IS : 887-1968 पणु चरबी की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 887  TYPE 1	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है और नीचे की ओर सम्बद्ध टाइप संख्या दी गई है।	
33. "	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1960-05-07	एस० प्रो० 1128 दिनांक 1960-01-27	खाद्य (मक्के का स्टार्च मक्के का आटा)	IS : 1005-1976 खाद्य मक्के के स्टार्च की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 1005 	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है।	
34. उद्योग एवं पुंति मंत्रालय (उद्योग विभाग)	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1965-11-27	एस० प्रो० 3656 दिनांक 1965-11-15	मैदा	IS: 1009-1968 मैदे की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 1009  GRADE 1 एच जी  GRADE 2  HQ	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है और नीचे की ओर सम्बद्ध पदसंख्या और पदनाम दिए गए हैं।	
35. वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1959-12-12	एस० प्रो० 2722 दिनांक 1959-11-13	पायरेथ्रम सत	IS : 1051-1953 पायरेथ्रम सत की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 1051 	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है।	
36. "	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1959-05-09	एस० प्रो० 1039 दिनांक 1959-04-28	14 मिमी स्पाकिंग प्लग	IS : 1063-1963 14 मिमी स्पाकिंग प्लग की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 1063 	"	
37. "	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1960-05-07	एस० प्रो० 1128 दिनांक 1960-04-27	सूती वस्त्र उद्योग में उपयोग के लिए मक्के का मांडू	IS : 1184-1968 सूती वस्त्र उद्योग में उप- योग के लिए मक्के के मांडू की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 1184 	"	
38. उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1966-09-03 भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1966-11-26	एस० प्रो० 2526 दिनांक 1966-08-22 एस० प्रो० 3589 दिनांक 1966-11-10	तेल वाले दाब स्टोव	IS : 1342-1968 तेल वाले दाब स्टोव की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 1342 	"	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
तागरिक प्रति और सहायिता मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1978-05-13	एस०प्रो० 1360 दिनांक 1978-04-24					भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनो- ग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं सम्म (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनु- पात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की और भारतीय मानक की पद- संख्या दी गई है।
39. उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1964-04-11	एस०प्रो० 1272 दिनांक 1963-11-28	तेल वाली दाब लालटेन (पेट्रोलेक्स)	IS : 1384-1964 तेल वाली दाब लालटेन की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)			"
उद्योग एवं प्रति मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1966-01-22	एस० प्रो० 287 दिनांक 1966-01-13					
40. वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1960-12-31	एस०प्रो० 3121 दिनांक 1960-12-20	शिशुओं के लिए दूध आहार	IS : 1547-1968 शिशुओं के लिए दूध आहार की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)			"
41. उद्योग एवं प्रति मंत्रालय (उद्योग विभाग)	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1965-05-01	एस० प्रो० 1402 दिनांक 1965-04-20	फेरोगली टनेट फाउं- टेनपेन की स्थायी (0.2 प्रतिशत लोह युक्त)	IS : 1581-1975 फे- रागली टनेट फाउं- टेनपेन की स्थायी की विशिष्टि (0.2 प्रतिशत लोह युक्त) (पहला पुनरीक्षण)			"
42. वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1962-12-29	एस०प्रो० 3880 दिनांक 1962-12-12	ब्लो सैप	IS : 1899-1965 ब्लो सैपों की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)			"
43. उद्योग एवं प्रति मंत्रालय उद्योग विभाग)	भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1965-09-25	एस० प्रो० 3017 दिनांक 1965-09-08	नहाने का साबुन	IS : 2888-1974 नहाने के साबुन की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षण)			"



[सं० सी० एस० ई०/13 : 9]











New Delhi, the 1980-04-09













S.O. 1155.—In supersession of the notifications details of which are given in Col. 1 to 4 of the following schedule, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the designs of the standard marks pertaining to various products referred to in Col. 5 and 6 have been revised as given in Col. 7 and the verbal description of the revised designs of the standard marks, are given in Col. 8.











The existing designs of the standard marks, for the purposes of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder shall run concurrently with the revised designs of the standard marks upto 1979-03-31:










SCHEDULE










Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Reference to Govt. of India Gazette	Reference to Notification No.	Product	IS: No. & Title of the Specification	Designs of the Standard Mark	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part-II, Section-3 dated 1956-06-02	S.R.O. 1254 dated 1956-05-15	The national flag of India (cotton khadi)	IS: 1—1968 Specification for the national flag of India (cotton khadi) (second revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top of side the monogram as indicated in the design.
2.	-do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1958-11-15	S.O. 2344 dated 1958-11-04	Oil paste for paints, zinc oxide	IS: 98—1950 Specification for oil paste for paints, zinc oxide		-do-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated 1958-11-15	S.O. 2344 dated 1958-11-04	Oil paste for paints, zinc oxide reduced	IS: 99—1950 Specification for oil paste for paints, zinc oxide reduced		-do-
4.	-do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1958-05-31	S.O. 974 dated 1958-05-19	Dry batteries for flashlights	IS: 203—1972 Specification for dry batteries for flashlights (third revision)		-do-
5.	-do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1959-08-08	S.O. 1740 dated 1959-07-31	Sodium thiosulphate, crystalline	IS: 246—1972 Specification for sodium thiosulphate, crystalline (third revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the word 'PHOTOGRAPHIC' being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
6.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part-II, Section-3 dated 1956-06-02	S.R.O. 1254 dated 1956-05-15	Ordinary and heat Portland cement	IS: 269—1976 Specification for ordinary and heat Portland cement (third revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
7.	-do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-02-13	S.O. 360 dated 1960-02-04	Copper rods for boiler stay bolts and rivets	IS: 288—1960 Specification for copper rods for boiler stay bolts and rivets (revised)		-do-
8.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Naval brass rods and sections (suitable for machining and forging)	IS: 291—1961 Specification for naval brass rods and sections (suitable for machining and forging) (revised)	 	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and grade designation 'A' and 'B' being subscribed under the bottom side of the monograms as indicated in the designs.
9.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Free-cutting brass bars, rods and sections	IS: 319—1974 Specification for free-cutting brass bars, rods and sections (third revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
10.	-do-	-do-	-do-	High tensile brass rods and sections	IS: 320—1962 Specification for high tensile brass rods and sections (revised)		-do-
11.	-do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-10-08	S.O. 2430 dated 1960-09-23	Rectified spirit	IS: 323—1959 Specification for rectified spirit (revised)		-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part-II, Section-3 dated 1958-03-15	S.O. 207 dated 1958-02-18	Ordinary denatured spirit	IS: 324—1959 Specification for ordinary denatured spirit (revised)		-do-
13.	Ministry of Industry and Supply	Part-II, Section-3 Sub-section (ii) dated 1964-10-10	S.O. 3554 dated 1964-10-01	Electric hot-plates	IS: 365—1965 Specification for electric hot-plates (revised)		-do-
14.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1961-12-23	S.O. 3011 dated 1961-12-12	Electric immersion water heaters	IS: 368—1963 Specification for electric immersion water heaters (revised)		-do-
15.	Ministry of Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1966-08-11	S.O. 1759 dated 1966-05-31	Lead sheet	IS: 405—1961 Specification for lead sheet (revised)	 	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the relevant Part number being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
16.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-02-13	S.O. 360 dated 1960-02-04	Brass tubes for general purposes	IS: 407—1966 Specification for brass tubes for general purposes (second revision)	 	
17.	-do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1958-09-13	S.O. 1848 dated 1958-09-04	Titanium dioxide for paints	IS: 411—1968 Specification for titanium dioxide for paints (first revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportion as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the 'TYPE A' being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
18.	-do-	Part-II, Section-3, dated 1958-04-26	S.O. 602 dated 1958-04-10	Concrete pipes (with and without reinforcement)	IS: 458—1971 Specification for concrete pipes (with and without reinforcement) (second revision).	   	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated the design.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI' drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the relevant grade number being subscribed under the bottom side of the monograms as indicated in the designs.
19.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part II, Section 3 dated 1957-06-22	S.R.O. 2031 dated 1957-06-07	Gum spirit of turpentine (oil of turpentine)	IS: 533—1973 Specification for gum spirit of turpentine (oil of turpentine) (first revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
20.	-do-	Part II, Section 3, dated 1958-01-18	S.R.O. 207 dated 1957-12-31	Naphthalene	IS: 539-1974 Specification for naphthalene (second revision)		-do-
21.	-do-	Part II, Section 3 dated 1957-06-22	S.R.O. 2031 dated 1957-06-07	Rosin (gum rosin)	IS: 553-1969 Specification for rosin (gum rosin) (first revision)		-do-
22.	Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries.	Part II, Section 3, dated 1956-12-22	S.R.O. 3088 dated 1956-12-11	BHC (HCH) water dispersible powder concentrates	IS: 562—1972 Specification for BHC (HCH) water dispersible powder concentrates (third revision)		-do-
23.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part II, Section 3, dated 1958-04-26	S.O. 601 dated 1958-04-01	DDT, technical	IS: 563—1973 Specification for DDT, technical (second revision).		-do-
24.	Ministry of Industry and Supply (Deptt. of Industry)	Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1965-05-15	S.O. 1918 dated 1965-04-29	Roasted chicory powder	IS: 612—1971 Specification for roasted chicory powder (first revision)		-do-
25.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-02-13	S.O. 360 dated 1960-02-04	Copper rods for electrical purposes	IS: 613—1964 Specification for copper rods for electrical purposes (revised)		-do-
26.	-do-	Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1958-02-15	S.O. 14 dated 1958-01-30	Pruning knives, hooked and curved	IS: 616—1961 Specification for pruning knives, hooked and curved (revised)		-do-
27.	-do-	Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1959-06-27	S.O. 1437 dated 1959-06-16	BHC (HCH) emulsifiable concentrates	IS: 632—1972 Specification for BHC (HCH) emulsifiable concentrates (third revision)		-do-








(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
28. Ministry of Commerce and Industry		Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-05-07	S.O. 1126 dated 1960-04-26	Paper insulated leadsheathed cables for electricity supply	IS: 692—1973 Specification for paper insulated leadsheathed cables for electricity supply (second revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
29.	-do-	Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1959-03-14	S.O. 570 dated 1959-03-05	Ink, drawing, water proof, coloured	IS: 7-88—1971 Specification for ink, drawing, water-proof, coloured (first revision)		-do-
30.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Ink, drawing, waterproof black	IS: 789—1971 Specification for ink, drawing, water proof black (first revision)		-do-
31.	-do-	Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1962-08-04	S.O. 2430 dated 1962-07-20	Covered electrodes	IS: 814 (Parts I & II)—1974 Specification for covered electrodes for metal-arc welding of structural steel: Part I For welding products other than sheets Part II For welding sheets (fourth revision).		-do-
32.	-do-	Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1961-11-04	S.O. 2585 dated 1961-10-25	Animal tallow	IS: 887—1968 Specification for animal tallow (first revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the relevant type number being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
33.	-do-	Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-05-07	S.O. 1128 dated 1960-04-27	Edible maize starch (corn flour)	IS: 1005—1976 Specification for edible maize starch (corn flour) (second revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
34. Ministry of Industry and Supply (Deptt. of Industry)		Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1965-11-27	S.O. 3656 dated 1965-11-15	MAIDA	IS: 1009—1968 Specification for MAIDA (first revision)	  	The monograms of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the relevant grade numbers and designation being subscribed under the bottom side of the monograms as indicated in the designs.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
35. Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1959-12-12	S.O. 2722 dated 1959-11-13	Pyrethrum extracts.	IS: 1051—1973 Specification for pyrethrum extracts (first revision).			The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI' drawn in the exact proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
36. Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1959-05-09	S.O. 1039 dated 1959-04-28	14-mm sparking plugs	IS: 1063—1963 Specification for 14-mm sparking plugs (revised).			The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
37. -do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-05-07	S.O. 1128 dated 1960-04-27	Maize starch for use in the cotton textile industry	IS: 1184—1968 Specification for use in the cotton textile industry (first revision).			-do-
38. Ministry of Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1966-09-03	S.O. 2526 dated 1966-08-22	Oil pressure stoves	IS: 1342—1968 Specification for oil pressure stoves (second revision).			-do-
-do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1966-11-26	S.O. 3589 dated 1966-11-10					
Ministry of Civil Supplies and Co-operation	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1978-05-13	S.O. 1360 dated 1978-04-24					
39. Ministry of Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1964-04-11	S.O. 1272 dated 1963-11-28	Oil pressure lanterns	IS: 1384—1964 Specification for oil pressure lanterns (revised).			-do-
Ministry of Industry and Supply	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1966-01-22	S.O. 287 dated 1966-01-13					
40. Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-12-31	S.O. 3121 dated 1960-12-20	Infant milk foods	IS: 1547—1968 Specification for infant milk foods (first revision)			-do-
41. Ministry of Industry and Supply (Deptt. of Industry)	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1965-05-01	S.O. 1402 dated 1965-04-20	Ferro-gallo tannate fountain pen ink (0.2 percent iron content)	IS: 1581—1975 Specification for ferro-gallo tannate fountain pen ink (0.2 percent iron content) (first revision)			-do-
42. Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1962-12-29	S.O. 3880 dated 1962-12-12	Blow lamps	IS: 1899—1965 Specification for blow lamps (revised)			-do-
43. Ministry of Industry and Supply (Deptt. of Industry)	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1965-09-25	S.O. 3017 dated 1965-09-08	Toilet soaps	IS: 2888—1974 Specification for toilet soaps (first revision)			-do-

क्र० आ० 1156.—अधिसूचनाओं के प्रतिक्रमण के रूप में, जिसके ध्येय इसके बाव नीचे अनुसूची में स्तंभ 1 से 4 तक दिए गए हैं, भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से एनड द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि स्तम्भ 5 और 6 में निर्दिष्ट विभिन्न उत्पादों से सम्बद्ध मुहर लगाने की कीस स्तम्भ 7 में दिखाए गए के अनुसार पुनरीक्षित किये गए हैं और मानक चिह्न के पुनरीक्षित डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण स्तंभ 8 में दिए गए के अनुसार पुनरीक्षित किया गया है।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों और विनियमों के लिए बने वर्तमान मानक चिह्नों के डिजाइन मानक चिह्नों के पुनरीक्षित डिजाइन के साथ समवर्ती रूप में 1980-3-31 तक चलेगें।








अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	मंत्रालय का नाम	भारत के राजपत्र का संदर्भ	अधिसूचना सं० का संदर्भ	उत्पाद	विशिष्ट का IS : संख्या और पदनाम	मानक चिह्न का डिजाइन	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खण्ड-3 दिनांक 1958-03-22	एस० प्रो० 279 दिनांक 1958-03-07	प्रेरण मोटर तीन फेजी	IS : 325-1978 तीन फेजी प्रेरण मोटरों की विशिष्टि (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है।
2.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खण्ड-3 उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1959-01-10	एस० प्रो० 67 दिनांक 1958-12-26	हाइड्रोक्विनोन फोटोग्राफी ग्रेड	IS : 388-1972 हाइड्रोक्विनोन फोटोग्राफी ग्रेड की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है।
3.	वाणिज्य एवं उपभोक्ता उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खण्ड 3 दिनांक 1956-12-22	एस० प्रो० 3088 दिनांक 1956-12-11	पी० एच० सी (एच० सी० एच०) भूलभ पाउडर—	IS : 561-1978 बी० एच० सी (एच० सी० एच०) भूलभ पाउडर की विशिष्टि (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)		यथोक्त
4.	यथोक्त	भाग II, खंड-3 दिनांक 1956-12-22	यथोक्त	डी० डी० टी० जलपरिक्षेपी तेज चूर्ण	IS : 565-1975 डी० डी० टी० जलपरि-क्षेपी तेज चूर्ण की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)		यथोक्त
5.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड-3 उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1963-05-18	एस० प्रो० 1379 दिनांक 1963-05-06	डी० डी० टी० पायसनीय सान्द्र	IS : 638-1975 डी० डी० टी० पायसनीय सान्द्र की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		यथोक्त
6.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खण्ड-3 उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1960-01-23	एस० प्रो० 202 दिनांक 1960-01-14	बिस्कुट	IS : 1011-1968 बिस्कुट की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		यथोक्त
7.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड-3 उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1960-03-26	एस० प्रो० 732 दिनांक 1960-03-14	रंजकों से बनी फाउंटेन-पेन की स्याही	IS : 1221-1971 से रंजकों से बनी फाउंटेनपेन की स्याही की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		यथोक्त

S.O. 1156.—In supersession of the notifications details of which are given in Col. 1 to 4 of the following Schedule, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the designs of the standard marks pertaining to various products referred to in Cols. 5 & 6 have been revised as given in Col. 7 and the verbal description of the revised designs of the Standard Marks are given in Col. 8.

The existing designs of the standard marks, for the purposes of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder shall run concurrently with the revised designs of the standard marks upto 1980-03-31:


SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Reference to Govt. of India Gazette	Reference to Notification No.	Product	IS: No. & Title of the Specification	Design of the Standard Mark	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Part-II, Section-3, dated 1958-03-22	S.O. 279 dated 1958-03-07	Induction motors, three-phase	IS: 325—1978 Specification for induction motors, three-phase (fourth revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
2.	-do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1959-01-10	S.O. 6 dated 1958-12-26	Hydroquinone photographic grade	IS: 388—1972 Specification for hydroquinone, photographic grade (revised)		-do-
3.	Ministry of Commerce & Consumer Industries	Part-II, Section-3 dated 1956-12-22	S.R.O. 3088 dated 1956-12-11	BHC (HCH) DP	IS: 561—1978 Specification for BHC (HCH) Dusting Powders (fourth revision)		-do-
4.	-do-	Part-II, Section-3 dated 1956-12-22	S.O. 3088 dated 1956-12-11	DDT WDPC	IS: 565—1975 Specification for DDT water dispersible powder concentrates (second revision)		-do-
5.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1963-05-18	S.O. 1379 dated 1963-05-06	DDT EC	IS: 633—1975 Specification for DDT emulsifiable concentrates (first revision)		-do-
6.	-do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-01-23	S.O. 202 dated 1960-01-14	Biscuits	IS: 1011—1968 Specification for biscuits (first revision)		-do-
7.	-do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-03-26	S.O. 732 dated 1960-03-14	Dye based fountain pen inks	IS: 1221—1971 Specification for dye based fountain pen inks (first revision)		-do-

क्रा० प्रा० 1157.—भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1960-10-18 में प्रकाशित वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारतीय मानक संस्था) अधिसूचना संख्या 2431, दिनांक 1960-09-23 का अतिक्रमण करते हुए भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि रोगाणुनाशी द्रवों से सम्बन्धित मानक चिह्न का पुनरीक्षण किया गया है। मानक चिह्न की पुनरीक्षित डिजाइन और उसका शाब्दिक विवरण तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम, 1952 के नियमों और विनियमों के निमित्त यह मानक चिह्न 1979-07-31 तक साथ साथ लागू रहेगा।


अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.		रोगाणुनाशी द्रव, काला और सफेद	IS : 1061-1975 रोगाणुनाशी द्रव काले और सफेद की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)
भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है।			
[संख्या सी० एम० सी०/13 : 9]			

S.O. 1157.—In supersession of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Indian Standards Institution) notification No. 2431 dated 1960-09-23, published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-10-08, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the standard mark for disinfectant fluids has been revised. The revised design of the standard mark together with the title of the relevant Indian Standard and verbal description of the design is given in the Schedule hereto annexed.

This standard mark for the purposes of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall run concurrently upto 1979-07-31 :

SCHEDULE


Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Production/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal Description of the Design of the Standard Mark
1	2	3	4	5
1.		Disinfectant fluids, black and white	IS : 1061-1975 Specification for disinfectant fluids, black and white (second revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

क्रा० प्रा० .—भारत के राजपत्र भाग, 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1961-05-06 में प्रकाशित तत्कालीन वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारतीय मानक संस्था) अधिसूचना संख्या एस०आई० संख्या 1010 दिनांक 1961-04-27 में प्रांशिक संशोधन स्वरूप भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि ट्राइसोडियम फास्फेट से सम्बन्धित मानक चिह्न का पुनरीक्षण किया गया है। मानक चिह्न की परिवर्तित डिजाइन और उसका शाब्दिक विवरण तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों और विनियमों के निमित्त यह मानक चिह्न 1979-09-30 तक साथ साथ लागू रहेगा।

अनुसूची


क्रम संख्या	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	सम्बन्ध भारतीय मानक की संख्या एवं शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.		ट्राइसोडियम फास्फेट	IS : 573-1973 ट्राइसोडियम फास्फेट की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)
भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया है और जैसा डिजाइन दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है।			

[संख्या सी०एम०सी०/13 : 9]

S.O. 1158.—In partial modification of the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Indian Standards Institution) notification No. S.O. 1010 dated 1961-04-27, published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1961-05-06, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark for trisodium phosphate has been revised. The revised design of Standard Mark together with the title of the relevant Indian Standard and verbal description of the design is given in the Schedule hereto annexed.

This Standard Mark for the purposes of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall run concurrently upto 1979-09-30 :

SCHEDULE


Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal Description of the Design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.		Trisodium phosphate	IS : 573—1973 Specification for trisodium phosphate (second revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. CMD/13:9]

का० प्रा० 1159 :—भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1958-03-29 में प्रकाशित वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारतीय मानक संस्था) अधिसूचना संख्या एस प्री 331, दिनांक 1958-03-13 के आंशिक संशोधन स्वरूप भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि बी एच सी, तकनीकी से सम्बन्धित भारतीय मानक का चिह्न पुनरीक्षित किया गया है। मानक चिह्न की पुनरीक्षित डिजाइन और उसका शाब्दिक विवरण तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है।

भा० मा० संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम, 1952 के और उसके अधीन बने नियमों और विनियमों के निमित्त यह मानक चिह्न 1980-03-31 तक साथ साथ लागू रहेगा।

अनुसूची


क्रम संख्या	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक की संख्या और पदनाम	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण
1	2	3	4	5
		बीएचसी, तकनीकी और परिष्कृत	IS : 560-1969 बीएचसी तकनीकी और परिष्कृत की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' शब्द होते हैं, तत्सम्ब (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है।

[संख्या सीएमबी/13:9]

S.O. 159.—In partial modification of the then Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Indian Standards Institution) notification No. S.O. 331 dated 1958-03-13, published in the Gazettes of India, Part-II, Section-3 dated 1958-03-29, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark for BHC, technical has been revised. The revised design of Standard Mark together with the title of the relevant Indian Standard and verbal description of the design is given in the Schedule hereto annexed.

This Standard Mark for the purposes of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall run concurrently upto 1980-03-31 :

SCHEDULE






Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal Description of the Design of the Standard Mark
1	2	3	4	5
1.		BHC, technical and refined	IS : 560—1969 Specification for BHC, technical and refined (second revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

का० आ० 1160:—अधिसूचनाओं के प्रतिक्रमण में जिसके ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 1 से 4 तक दिए गए हैं, भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि स्तम्भ 5 और 6 में निविष्ट विभिन्न उत्पादों से सम्बद्ध मानक चिह्नों के डिजाइन स्तम्भ 7 में दिए गए के अनुसार पुनरीक्षित किए गए हैं, और मानक चिह्नों के पुनरीक्षित डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण स्तम्भ 8 में दिया गया है।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके अधीन बने हुए नियम और अधिनियम के कार्यों के लिए मानक चिह्नों के वर्तमान डिजाइन, मानक चिह्नों के पुनरीक्षित डिजाइन के साथ 1979-09-30 तक समान रूप से चलेंगे।






अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	मंत्रालय का नाम	भारत के राजपत्र का संदर्भ	अधिसूचना संख्या का संदर्भ	उत्पाद	विशिष्ट का IS संख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न का डिजाइन	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1958-10-04	एसओ 2004 दिनांक 1958-09-19	फाउंटैनपेन की स्याही	IS : 220-1972 फोरोरीलो टेनेट फाउंटैनपेन की स्याही (0.1 प्रति-णत लीह युक्त) (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद-संख्या दी गई है।
2.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1956-12-22	एसओ 3088 दिनांक 1956-12-11	डी डी टी धूलत पाउडर	IS : 564-1975 डीडीटी धूलत पाउडर की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)		
3.	उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1966-04-23	एसओ 1260 दिनांक 1966-04-11	दूध पाउडर	IS : 1165-1975 दूध पाउडर की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	 	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद-संख्या दी गई है और मोनोग्राम के नीचे की ओर अंग्रेजी के 'होल' और 'स्किम' शब्द दिए गए हैं।
4.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) दिनांक 1960-05-07	एसओ 1126 दिनांक 1960-04-26	जलसह और नमीसह बनाने के लिए विट्-यूमेन के नमूने	IS : 1322-1970 जलसह और नमीसह बनाने के लिए विट्-यूमेन के नमूनों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'ISI' शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किए गए हैं और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद-संख्या दी गई है।

S.O. 1160.—In supersession of the notifications details of which are given in Col. 1 to 4 of the following Schedule, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the designs of the standard marks pertaining to various products referred to in Cols. 5 & 6 have been revised as given in Col. 7 and the verbal description of the revised designs of the standard marks are given in Col. 8.

The existing designs of the standard marks, for the purposes of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder shall run concurrently with the revised designs of the standard marks upto 1979-09-30:







SCHEDULE



Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Reference to Govt. of India Gazette	Reference to Notification No.	Product	IS : No. & Title of the Specification	Design of the Standard Mark	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1958-10-04	S.O. 2004 dated 1958-09-19	Fountain pen ink	IS : 220—1972 Specification for ferrow-gallow tannate fountain pen ink (0.1 per cent iron content) (second revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7), the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
2.	Ministry of Commerce & Consumer Industries	Part-II, Section-3, dated 1956-12-22	S.O. 3088 dated 1956-12-11	DDT Dusting powders	IS : 564—1975 Specification for DDT dusting powders (second revision)		-do-
3.	Ministry of Industry.	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1966-04-23	S.O. 1260 dated 1966-04-11	Milk-powder	IS : 1165—1975 Specification for milk-powder (second revision)	 	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI' drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the words 'WHOLE' & 'SKIM' being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the designs.
4.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1960-05-07	S.O. 1126 dated 1960-04-26	Bitumen felts for waterproofing and damp-proofing	IS : 1322—1970 Specification for bitumen felts for waterproofing and damp-proofing (second revision)		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

का० आ० 1161—अधिसूचनाओं के प्रकाशन में जिसके व्योरे निम्नलिखित अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 1 में 1 तक दिए गए हैं, भारतीय मानक संस्था को यह से एन० द्वारा अधिसूचना दिया जाता है कि स्तम्भ (5) और (6) में निर्दिष्ट विशिष्ट उपादा में सम्बद्ध मानक चिहनों के डिजाइन स्तम्भ 7 में दिए गए के अनुसार पुनरीक्षित किए गए हैं, और मानक चिहनों के पुनरीक्षित डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण स्तम्भ 8 में दिया गया है।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विज्ञान) अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके अधीन बने हुए नियमों और अधिनियमों के लिए मानक चिहनों के वर्तमान डिजाइन, मानक चिहनों के पुनरीक्षित डिजाइन के साथ 1979-03-31 तक समान रूप से चलेंगे।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	मंत्रालय का नाम	भारत के राजपत्र का संदर्भ	अधिसूचना संख्या का संदर्भ	उत्पाद	विशिष्ट का IS : संख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न का डिजाइन	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खण्ड-3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1964-06-13	एस०ओ० 2025 दिनांक 1964-06-04	रंग रोगन के लिए तेलीय पेस्ट	IS : 92--1950 भारतीय मानक रंगों के अनुरूप रंग-रोगन के लिए तेलीय पेस्ट की विशिष्टि		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद-संख्या दी गई है।
2.	औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार एवं कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग)	भाग II, खण्ड-3 उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1969-05-03	एस०ओ० 1636 दिनांक 1969-04-14	सफेद भीतरी रंग रोगन के लिए तेलीय पेस्ट	IS : 96--1950 भीतरी रंग रोगन के लिए तेलीय पेस्ट की विशिष्टि		"
3.	"	"	"	रंग रोगन का जोड़ देने आदि कार्यों के लिए सफेद सीसे के तेलीय पेस्ट	IS : 97--1950 रंग रोगन जोड़ देने आदि कार्यों के लिए सफेद सीसे के रंग रोगन के तेलीय पेस्ट की विशिष्टि		"
4.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खण्ड-3 उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1959-06-06	एस०ओ० 1292 दिनांक 1959-05-24	सड़क कोलतार	IS : 215--1961 सड़क कोलतार की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)		"
5.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खण्ड-3 उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1959-06-06	एस०ओ० 1292 दिनांक 1959-05-27	लकड़ी के परिरक्षण में प्रयुक्त क्रिओसोट और गैथासीन तेल	IS : 218--1961 लकड़ी के परिरक्षण में प्रयुक्त क्रिओसोट और गैथासीन तेल की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं जो स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक पदसंख्या दी गई है।
6.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खण्ड-3 उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1961-03-25	एस०ओ० 617 दिनांक 1961-13-14	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए तरल स्याही	IS : 222--1962 सामान्य कार्यों के लिए तरल स्याही की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय	भाग II, खण्ड-3 उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1961-03-25	एस ओ 2400 दिनांक 1959-10-16	सोडियम एसीटेड तक- नीकी	IS : 557-1968 सोडियम एसीटेड तकनीकी विशिष्टि		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (7) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पब-संख्या दी गई है और मोनोग्राम के नीचे की ओर "टेक्निकल" शब्द दिया गया है।
8.	औद्योगिक विकास एवं कंपनी कार्य मंत्रा- लय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग)	भाग II, खण्ड-3 उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1967-07-15	[एसओ 2335 दिनांक 1967-07-05]	पोर्टेलेड पोस्सोलाना सीमेंट	IS : 1489-1976 पोर्टेलेड पोस्सोलाना सीमेंट की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)		भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं और जैसा स्तम्भ (7) में दिखायी गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पब संख्या दी गई है।

[सं० सी एस डी/13 : 9]




ए० पी० बनर्जी, प्रवर महानिदेशक






New Delhi, the 1980-04-09

S.O. 1161.—In partial modification of the notifications details of which are given in Col. 1 to 4 of the following schedule, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the designs of the standard marks pertaining to various products referred in Cols. 5 & 6 have been revised as given in Col. 7 and the verbal description of the revised designs of the standard marks are given in Col. 8.

The existing designs of the standard marks, for the purposes of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder shall run concurrently with the revised designs of the standard marks upto 1979-03-31;

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	Reference to Govt. of India Gazette	Reference to Notification No.	Product	IS : No. & Title of the Specification	Design of the Standard Mark	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Ministry of Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1964-06-13	S.O. 2025 dated 1964-06-04	Oil paste for paints	IS : 92—1950 Specification for oil paste for paints to Indian Standard colours		The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
2.	Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade & Company Affairs (Deptt. of Industrial Development)	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section II dated 1969-05-03	S.O. 1636 dated 1969-04-14	Oil paste for paints, interior, white	IS : 96—1950 Specification for oil paste for paints, interior, white		-do-
3.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Oil paste for paints, jointing purposes, etc. white lead	IS : 97—1950 Specification for oil paste for paints, jointing purposes, etc. white lead		-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1959-06-06	S.O. 1292 dated 1959-05-29	Road tar	IS : 215—1961 Specification for road tar (revised)		IS:215	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI' drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7) ; the number of the Indian standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
5. -do-	-do-	-do-	Creosote and anthracene oil for use as wood preservatives	IS : 218—1961 Specification for creosote and anthracene oil for use as wood preservatives (revised)		IS:218	-do-
6. -do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1961-03-25	S.O. 617 dated 1961-03-14	Ink fluid for general purposes	IS : 222—1962 Specification for ink fluid for general purposes (revised)		IS:222	-do-
7. -do-	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1959-10-31	S.O. 2400 dated 1959-10-16	Sodium acetate, technical	IS : 557—1968 Specification for sodium acetate, technical and photographic (first revision)		IS 557 TECHNICAL	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI' drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7) ; the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the words 'TECHNICAL' being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
8. Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs (Deptt. of Industrial Development)	Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1967-07-15	S.O. 2335 dated 1967-07-05	Portland-pozzolana cement	IS : 1489—1976 Specification for portland-pozzolana cement (second revision)		IS:1489	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (7) , the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. CMD/13 : 9]
A.P. BANERJI, Addl. Director General

विदेश मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 9 अप्रैल, 1980

का०अ० 1162.—राजनयिक एवं कोसली अधिकारी (अपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार इसके द्वारा, भारत के राजदूतावास, तनानारिव, मडागास्कर में व्यक्ति सहायक श्री आर० सी० शर्मा को 7 मई, 1980 से दो महीने के लिए कोसली एजेंट का कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[फाईल सं० टी० 4330/1/80]

जे० हजारी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 9th April, 1980

S.O. 1162.—In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri R. C. Sharma personal Assistant in the Embassy of India, Tananarive, Madagascar, to perform the duties of a Consular Agent with effect from the 7th May, 1980 for two months.

[File No. T. 4330/1/80]

J. HAZARI, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 अप्रैल, 1980

का० प्रा० 1163.—यतः इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए गुजरात राज्य के सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है।

और यतः इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (1) में निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया को अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट गांव के नाम के सामने दिखाई गई तिथि से पर्यवसित कर दिया है।

अब यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन), नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन गभम प्राधिकारी उक्त तिथि को ऊपर निर्दिष्ट संक्रिया पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

व्ययन क्षेत्र सलाया से मथुरा तक पाइप लाइन सक्रिया पर्यवसान

तहसील : खारची	जिला : पाली	राज्य : राजस्थान		
मंत्रालय का नाम गांव	का० प्रा० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	संक्रिया पर्यवसान की तिथि	
पेट्रोलियम और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग)				
1. देवली	892	1-4-1978	10-12-1979	
2. जैतपुरा	892	1-4-1978	10-12-1979	
3. आउवा	892	1-4-1978	24-12-1979	
4. आंगदोष	892	1-4-1978	24-12-1979	
5. रबावास	892	1-4-1978	24-12-1979	
6. राणवास	892	1-4-1978	25-12-1979	
7. बड़ी	892	1-4-1978	10-12-1979	
8. गोपावास	892	1-4-1978	10-12-1979	
9. निमलीमांडा	892	1-4-1978	10-12-1979	
10. मांडा	892	1-4-1978	10-12-1979	
11. हमीरवास	892	1-4-1978	10-12-1979	
12. राजोला	892	1-4-1978	10-12-1979	
13. खुर्वे	892	1-4-1978	10-12-1979	

[क्रमांक 12020/24/79-प्रो० I]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISER

New Delhi, the 1st April, 1980

S.O. 1163.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the transport of petroleum from Salaya in Gujarat State to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh;

And whereas the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated the operation referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the date shown against the name of village in the schedule :

Now, therefore, under rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of the said operation.

SCHEDULE**TERMINATION OF OPERATION OF PIPELINE FROM SALAYA TO MATHURA**

Tehsil : KHARCHI District : PALI State : RAJASTHAN

Name of the Ministry	Name of the Village	S.O. No.	Date of Publication in the Gazette of India	Date of Termination
1	2	3	4	5
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilisers (Department of Petroleum)	1. Deoli	892	1-4-78	10-12-79
		261	20-1-79	10-12-79
		3253	22-9-79	10-12-79
	2. Jaipura	892	1-4-78	10-12-79
	3. Auwa	892	1-4-78	24-12-79
	4. Angdosh	892	1-4-78	24-12-79
	5. Radawas	892	1-4-78	24-12-79
	6. Ranawas	892	1-4-78	25-12-79
	7. Buri	892	1-4-78	10-12-79
	8. Gopawas	892	1-4-78	10-12-79
	9. Nimlimanda	892	1-4-78	10-12-79
	10. Manda	892	1-4-78	10-12-79
	11. Hamcerwas	892	1-4-78	10-12-79
	12. Rajoli Khurd	892	1-4-78	10-12-79

[No 12020/24/79-Prod-I]

का० प्रा० 1164.—यतः इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए गुजरात राज्य के सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है।

और यतः इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (1) में निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया को अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट गांव के नाम के सामने दिखाई गई तिथि से पर्यवसित कर दिया है।

अब यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन गभम प्राधिकारी उक्त तिथि को ऊपर निर्दिष्ट संक्रिया पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

व्ययन क्षेत्र सलाया से मथुरा तक पाइप लाइन सक्रिय पर्यवसान				
तहसील : सोजन	जिला : पाली	राज्य : राजस्थान		
मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	सक्रिय पर्यवसान की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग)	1. बगड़ी	3787	10-12-77	27-12-79
	2. पीपलाद	3787	10-12-77	27-12-79
	3. कैलवाड	3787	10-12-77	28-12-79
	4. देवली			
	हुल्ला	3787	10-12-77	28-12-79
	5. सिंगपुरा	3787	10-12-77	23-1-80
	6. रायरा			
	कला व खुरद	3787	10-12-77	23-1-80

[क्रमांक 12020/24/79-प्रो० II]

S.O. 1164.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the transport of petroleum from Salaya in Gujarat State to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh ;

And whereas the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated the operation referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the date shown against the name of village in the schedule ;

Now, therefore, under rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of the said operation.

SCHEDULE

TERMINATION OF OPERATION OF PIPELINE FROM SALAYA TO MATHURA

Tehsil : Sojat	District : Pali	State : Rajasthan		
Name of the Ministry	Name of the Village	S.O. No.	Date of Publication in the Gazette of India	Date of Termination
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilisers (Department of Petroleum)	1. Bagri	3787	10-12-77	27-12-79
	2. Pipalad	3787	10-12-77	27-12-79
	3. Kelwad	3787	10-12-77	28-12-79
	4. Deoli Hulla	3787	10-12-77	28-12-79
	5. Singpur	3787	10-12-77	23-1-80
	6. Rayla Kalan & Khurd	3787	10-12-77	23-1-80

[No.12020/24/79-Prod.-III]

का० प्रा० 1165.—यनः इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 का धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार को अधिसूचना द्वारा इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए गुजरात राज्य के सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में

विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है।

और यनः इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उक्त अधिनियम को धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया को अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट गांव के नाम के सामने दिखाई गई तिथि से पर्यवर्तित कर दिया है।

अब यनः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली, 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन मन्त्रालय प्राधिकारी उक्त तिथि को ऊपर विनिर्दिष्ट सक्रिय पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

व्ययन क्षेत्र सलाया से मथुरा तक पाइप लाइन सक्रिय पर्यवसान				
तहसील : सिकरा	जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	सक्रिय पर्यवसान की तिथि
		आ० सं०		
1	2	3	4	5
पेट्रोलियम और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग)	1. देवरी	3034	1-10-1977	26-12-1979
	2. गेहपुरा	3034	1-10-1977	26-12-1979
	3. बरडाखुर्द	3034	1-10-1977	26-12-1979
	4. भंडग्यानाम	3034	1-10-1977	26-12-1979
	5. झरना	3034	1-10-1977	26-12-1979
	6. अचलपुरा	3034	1-10-1977	26-12-1979
	7. मसंडना	3034	1-10-1977	26-12-1979
	8. भीखन	3034	1-10-1977	26-12-1979
	9. रामगढ़	3034	1-10-1977	22-12-1979
	10. पाडलीबाड़	3034	1-10-1977	22-12-1979
	11. गोसाई	3034	1-10-1977	22-12-1979
	12. गीजगढ़	3034	1-10-1977	22-12-1979
	13. कांतवान	3034	1-10-1977	22-12-1979
	14. केलाई	3034	1-10-1977	22-12-1979
	15. सिकराय	3034	1-10-1977	22-12-1979
	सिकराय	3540	9-12-1978	22-12-1979
	16. चकगनीपुर	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	17. कुन्डेर खुर्द	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	18. हींगी	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	19. चांदूमा	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	20. नयामांव	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	21. ठीकरया	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	22. दरजापुरा	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	23. पट्टीसलेसिह	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	24. मुल्लानपुरा	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	25. उदयपुरा	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	26. गूजर सीमला	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	27. सीना सीमला	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979
	28. पाडली	3034	1-10-1977	19-12-1979

[क्रमांक 12020/1/ 80 प्रो० I]

S.O. 1165.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the transport of petro-

leum from Salaya in Gujarat State to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh;

And whereas the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated the operation referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the date shown against the name of village in the Schedule;

Now, therefore, under rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of the said operation.

SCHEDULE

TERMINATION OF OPERATION OF PIPELINE FROM SALAYA TO MATHURA

Tehsil : Sikrai District : Jaipur State : Rajasthan

Name of the Ministry	Name of the Village	S.O. No.	Date of Publication in the Gazette of India	Date of Termination
1	2	3	4	5
Petroleum, Chemical & Fertiliser (Department of Petroleum)	1. Deori	3034	1-10-77	26-12-79
	2. Shekhpur	3034	1-10-77	26-12-79
	3. Birdakhurd	3034	1-10-77	26-12-79
	4. Bhadangyawas	3034	1-10-77	26-12-79
	5. Jharana	3034	1-10-77	26-12-79
	6. Achalpura	3034	1-10-77	26-12-79
	7. Sarundla	3034	1-10-77	26-12-79
	8. Jhijhan	3034	1-10-77	26-12-79
	9. Ramgarh	3034	1-10-77	22-12-79
	10. Parlibarh	3034	1-10-77	22-12-79
	11. Gilari	3034	1-10-77	22-12-79
	12. Gejgarh	3034	1-10-77	22-12-79
	13. Kalwan	3034	1-10-77	22-12-79
	14. Kalai	3034	1-10-77	22-12-79
	15. Sikrai	3034	1-10-77	22-12-79
	Sikrai	3540	9-12-78	22-12-79
	16. Chak Ganipur	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	17. Kundera Khurd	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	18. Hingi	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	19. Chandoosa	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	20. Nayagaon	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	21. Thikaria	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	22. Darjapura	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	23. Patti Sale-sing	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	24. Sultanpura	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	25. Udaipur	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	26. Gujar Seemla	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	27. Meena Seemla	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79
	28. Paili	3034	1-10-77	19-12-79

[No.12020/1/80 Prod-I]

का० जा० 1166.—यतः इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार को अधिसूचना द्वारा इंडियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए गुजरात राज्य के सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है ;

और यतः इंडियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) में निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया को अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट गाँव के नाम के सामने दिखाई गई तिथि से पर्यवसित कर दिया है ;

अथ यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली, 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन संलग्न प्राधिकारी उक्त तिथि को ऊपर निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

व्यधन क्षेत्र सलाया से मथुरा तक पाइप लाइन संक्रिय, पर्यवसान

तहसील : दोसा	जिला :	राज्य :	राजस्थान	जयपुर
मंत्रालय का नाम	गाँव	क्र.० अ.० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	संक्रिया पर्यवसान की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग)	1 सराय	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	2 बिरासना	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	3 खारडो	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	4 मुंडघिस्या	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	5 नागलवापा	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	6 थालावास	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	7 पापड़दा	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	8 इटारदा	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	9 अलूदा	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	10 ठिकरिया	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	11 लाहड़ो का बास	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	12 रानीवास	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	13 बडगाँव	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	14 मानपुरा	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	15 कानपुरा	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	16 रामथला	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	17 थोखापुरा	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	18 कौल्यावास	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	19 नयागाँव	3601	26-11-77	7-1-80
	20 खेरावास	3601	26-11-77	7-1-80
	21 किशनपुरा बाबा	3601	26-11-77	7-1-80
	22 बिंदरखा	3601	26-11-77	7-1-80
	23 डूंगराबला	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	24 बकहरपट्टी	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	25 गान्धेसुन्दरपुरा	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	26 खानावास	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	27 मोपड़ा	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	28 हरियाण हरनाथपुरा	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	29 जगसहासपुरा	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	30 राजवास	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	31 देवरी	3601	26-11-77	12-1-80

[क्रमांक 12020/1/80 प्रो० II]

S.O. 1166—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the Schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the Schedule appended thereto for the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the transport of petroleum from Salaya in Gujarat State to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh;

And whereas the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated the operation referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the date shown against the name of village in the Schedule;

Now, therefore, under rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of the said operation.

SCHEDULE

TERMINATION OF OPERATION OF PIPELINE FROM: SALAYA TO MATHURA

Tehsil: Dausa District : Jaipur State : Rajasthan

Name of the Ministry	Name of the Village	S.O. No.	Date of Publication in the Gazette of India	Date of Termination
1	2	3	4	5
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertiliser (Department of Petroleum)	1. Sarai	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	2. Virasna	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	3. Kharandi	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	4. Mund Ghishya	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	5. Nagal Chapa	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	6. Shyalawas	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	7. Paparda	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	8. Irarda	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	9. Aluda	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	10. Thikariya	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	11. Lahedikawas	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	12. Raniwas	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	13. Baragam	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	14. Manpura	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	15. Kanpura	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	16. Ramthala	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	17. Shekhpura	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	18. Koliywas	3601	26-11-77	5-1-80
	19. Nayagaon	3601	26-11-77	7-1-80
	20. Kherawas	3601	26-11-77	7-1-80
	21. Kishanpura Bara	3601	26-11-77	7-1-80
	22. Biderkha	3601	26-11-77	7-1-80
	23. Dugrawata	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	24. Chak Harpatti	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	25. Mondera Sunderpura	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	26. Khanwas	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	27. Jhopadi	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	28. Hariyana (Hernath Pura)	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	29. Jagsaraipura	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	30. Rajwas	3601	26-11-77	9-1-80
	31. Deori	3601	26-11-77	12-1-80

[No. 12020/1/80-Prod.-II]

क्र० ११६६ --यतः इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए गुजरात राज्य के सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है ;

और यतः इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (i) में निदिष्ट प्रक्रिया को अनुसूची में निदिष्ट गांव के नाम के सामने दिखाई गई तिथि से पर्यवसित कर दिया है ;

अथ यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली, 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन मक्षम प्राधिकारी उक्त तिथि को ऊपर निदिष्ट संक्रिया पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

व्यसन क्षेत्र सलाया से मथुरा तक पाइप लाइन संक्रिया पर्यवसान

तहसील :	लापसोट	जिला :	राज्य :	राजस्थान
				जयपुर
मंत्रालय का नाम	शक्ति	क्र०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	संक्रिया पर्यवसान की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक संश्लेषण (पेट्रोलियम विभाग)	1 कूपावास	2747	3-9-77	29-1-80
	2 हेमलियावास	2747	3-9-77	29-1-80

[क्रमांक 12020/1/80-प्रो०-III]

S.O. 1167.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the Schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the Schedule appended thereto for the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the transport of petroleum from Salaya in Gujarat State to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh;

And whereas the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated the operation referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the date shown against the name of village in the schedule ;

Now, therefore, under rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of the said operation.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipeline from Salaya to Mathura

Tehsil : Lalsot	District : Jaipur	State : Rajasthan		
Name of the Ministry	Name of the Village	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India.	Date of Termination
1	2	3	4	5
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer (Department of Petroleum)	1 Koopawas 2 Hemaliyawas	2747 2747	3-9-77 3-9-77	29-1-80 29-1-80

[No. 12020/1/80-Prod-III]

का० आ० 1168.—यतः इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए गुजरात राज्य के सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है।

और यतः इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (1) में निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया की अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट गांव के नाम के सामने दिखाई गई तिथि में पर्यवसित कर दिया है।

अब यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकारों की अर्जन) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी उक्त तिथि को ऊपर निर्दिष्ट संक्रिया पर्यवमान के रूप में एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

व्ययन क्षेत्र सलाया से मथुरा तक पाइप लाइन संक्रिया पर्यवमान

तहसील : बस्सी : जिला : जयपुर राज्य : राजस्थान

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का० आ० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	संक्रिया पर्यवमान की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग)	1 माधोवाला 2 सांबलिवावाला 3 चकलवाण 4 टीछीयावाला 5 चकदेवरी 6 जयरामकाबास	2746 2746 2746 2746 2746 2746	3-9-77 3-9-77 3-9-77 3-9-77 3-9-77 3-9-77	28-1-80 28-1-80 28-3-80 28-1-80 28-1-80 28-1-80

[क्रमांक 12020/1/80-प्रो० 4]

नरेन्द्र सिंह

सक्षम प्राधिकारी

अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, राजस्थान एवं उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये

S.O. 1168.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the Schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the transport of petroleum from Salaya in Gujarat State to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh;

And whereas the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated the operation referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the date shown against the name of village in the schedule;

Now, therefore, under rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963 the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of the said operation.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of Pipeline from Salaya to Mathura

Tehsil : Bassi	District : Jaipur	State : Rajasthan		
Name of the Ministry	Name of the Village	S. O. No.	Date of Publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination
1	2	3	4	5
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer (Department of Petroleum)	1 Madhowala 2 Sanwaliwala 3 Chaklwan 4 Tiddiwalwa 5 Chak Deori 6 Jai Ramkawas	2746 2746 2746 2746 2746 2746	3-9-77 3-9-77 3-9-77 3-9-77 3-9-77 3-9-77	28-1-80 28-1-80 28-1-80 28-1-80 28-1-80 28-1-80

[No. 12020/1/80-Prod IV]

Narendra Singh

Competent Authority

Under the Act for Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh.

नई दिल्ली, 3 अप्रैल, 1980

का० आ० 1169.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में क्रम नं० सामंद-42 से सानंद-15 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्द्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आणव्य एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बनते कि उक्त भूमि में लिटबड कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप गन्धम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस तथा आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडोदरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा। और ऐसा आक्षेप करनेवाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

सानंद 42 से सानंद 15 तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए ।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : मेहसाणा	तालुका : कलोल		
गांव	सर्वे नं०	हेक्टेयर	4 आरई	सेन्टीयर
जैठलज	9/1	0	08	22
	9/2	0	03	15
	544	0	01	86
	373/1	0	11	16
	373/पी	0	09	77

[सं० 12016/1/80-प्रो०]

New Delhi, the 3rd April, 1980

S.O. 1169.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Sanand 42 to Sanand 15 in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission ;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390 009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Sanand 42 to Sanand 15.

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Kalol		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Jethalaj	9/1	0	08	22
	9/2	0	03	15
	544	0	01	86
	373/1	0	11	16
	373/P	0	09	77

[No. 12016/1/80-Prod.]

नई दिल्ली, 8 अप्रैल, 1980

क्र० आ० 1170.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा से जालन्धर (पंजाब) तक पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के परिवहन के लिए पाईप लाइन इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये ।

और यत यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाठ्य अनुसूची में वर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है ।

34 GI/80—9

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सम्मम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मथुरा जलन्धर पाईप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, न्यू हाऊस, कुन्जपुरा मार्ग, करनाल (हरियाणा) को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा ।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत ।

अनुसूची

तहसील : नूह	जिला : गुड़गांव	राज्य : हरियाणा		
ग्राम	खमरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल	हेक्टर	ऐयर
1	2	3	4	5
मारेगी ह० नं० 188	3/1 मिन	0	01	52
	3/10 मिन	0	09	61
	3/11 मिन	0	10	12
	3/19 मिन	0	02	02
	3/20 मिन	0	06	58
	3/22 मिन	0	10	12
	3/368 मिन	0	08	09
	4/5 मिन	0	05	06
	4/6 मिन	0	00	51
	8/2 मिन	0	10	11
	8/8 मिन	0	06	83
	8/9 मिन	0	03	29
	8/13 मिन	0	10	11
	8/17 मिन	0	00	25
	8/18 मिन	0	08	60
	8/23 मिन	0	01	01
	8/24 मिन	0	07	84
	9/21 मिन	0	03	04
	10/4 मिन	0	09	11
	10/6 मिन	0	00	25
	10/7 मिन	0	09	11
	10/14 मिन	0	00	76
	10/15 मिन	0	08	60
	10/16 मिन	0	10	11
	10/25 मिन	0	05	57
	18/1/1 मिन	0	09	11
	18/1/2 मिन	0	00	25
	18/10 मिन	0	08	85
	18/11 मिन	0	03	79
	18/12 मिन	0	06	32
	18/19 मिन	0	10	11
	18/22 मिन	0	10	12
	18/51 मिन	0	01	26
	18/355 मिन	0	01	01
	19/2 मिन	0	03	04
	19/3 मिन	0	02	28
	19/8 मिन	0	00	76
	19/50 मिन	0	04	55

1	2	3	4	5
किरण ह० न० 187	9/24 मिन	0	07	08
	17/4 मिन	0	10	12
	6 मिन	0	02	02
	7 मिन	0	08	09
	14 मिन	0	00	25
	15 मिन	0	08	85
	431 मिन	0	01	01
	17/16 मिन	0	10	12
	25 मिन	0	06	07
	16/20 मिन	0	01	52
	21 मिन	0	00	76
	91 मिन	0	01	52
	21/1 मिन	0	10	12
	10 मिन	0	10	12
	11 मिन	0	03	04
	12/1 मिन	0	06	07
	19 मिन	0	10	11
	22 मिन	0	09	11
	23 मिन	0	00	00
	29 मिन	0	01	01
	97 मिन	0	02	53
	29/2 मिन	0	01	01
	3 मिन	0	08	35
	8/1 मिन	0	10	12
	13 मिन	0	08	09
	14/1 मिन	0	01	26
	17 मिन	0	08	35
	18 मिन	0	00	00
	24 मिन	0	10	12
	37/4 मिन	0	00	00
	5 मिन	0	03	04
	6/1 मिन	0	05	06
	6/2 मिन	0	04	05
	15 मिन	0	10	12
	16 मिन	0	04	55
	81 मिन	0	07	08
	451 मिन	0	01	01
	38/20 मिन	0	05	56
	21 मिन	0	10	11
	45/1 मिन	0	10	11
	9/1 मिन	0	00	76
	9/2 मिन	0	04	05
	10 मिन	0	02	02
	12 मिन	0	10	12
	18 मिन	0	01	01
	19 मिन	0	09	11
	22 मिन	0	00	76
	23 मिन	0	09	36
	454 मिन	0	01	52
	100 मिन	0	01	77
	55/3 मिन	0	10	12
	7 मिन	0	03	04
	55/8 मिन	0	07	08
	13 मिन	0	00	00
	14 मिन	0	10	12

1	2	3	4	5
किरण ह० न० 187	17 मिन	0	13	15
	24 मिन	0	01	01
	25/1 मिन	0	00	51
	25/2 मिन	0	04	30
	109 मिन	0	01	26
	60/10 मिन	0	00	00
	11 मिन	0	07	59
	20 मिन	0	10	11
	21 मिन	0	09	11
	22 मिन	0	01	01
	61/5 मिन	0	10	11
	6 मिन	0	10	11
	15 मिन	0	02	3
	70/1 मिन	0	00	76
	2 मिन	0	01	38
	9 मिन	0	09	12
	12 मिन	0	07	33
	13 मिन	0	02	78
	18 मिन	0	10	12
	19 मिन	0	00	00
	23 मिन	0	06	32
	462 मिन	0	01	01
	73/3 मिन	0	03	54
	4 मिन	0	04	30
	7 मिन	0	10	12
	14 मिन	0	10	12
	15 मिन	0	00	00
	16 मिन	0	07	33
	17 मिन	0	02	78
	73/25 मिन	0	10	12
	76/5 मिन	0	03	54
	92 मिन	0	01	01

[सं० 12020/6/80-प्र०]

New Delhi, the 8th April, 1980

S.O. 1170.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum products from Mathura in Uttar Pradesh to Jullundur in Punjab pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited ;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declare its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mathura-Jullundur Pipeline, New House, Kunjpura Road, Karnal (Haryana).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE					1	2	3	4	5
Tehsil : Nuh	District : Gurgaon	State : Haryana			Kiranj H.N. 187	21/29 min	0	01	01
Village	Khasra No.	Area				21/97 min	0	02	53
		H.	A.	SQ. M.		29/2 min	0	01	01
1	2	3	4	5		29/3 min	0	08	35
Saroli H. No. 188	3/1 min	0	01	52		29/8/1 min	0	10	12
	3/10 min	0	09	61		29/13 min	0	08	09
	3/11 min	0	10	12		29/14/1 min	0	01	26
	3/19 min	0	02	02		29/17 min	0	08	35
	3/20 min	0	06	58		92/18 min	0	00	00
	3/22 min	0	10	12		29/24 min	0	10	12
	3/368 min	0	08	09		37/4 min	0	00	00
	4/5 min	0	05	06		37/5 min	0	03	04
	3/6 min	0	00	51		37/6/1 min	0	05	06
	8/2 min	0	10	11		37/6/2 min	0	04	05
	8/8 min	0	06	83		37/15 min	0	10	12
	8/9 min	0	03	29		37/16 min	0	04	55
	8/13 min	0	10	11		37/81 min	0	07	08
	8/17 min	0	00	25		37/451 min	0	01	01
	8/18 min	0	08	60		38/20 min	0	05	56
	8/23 min	0	01	01		38/21 min	0	10	11
	8/24 min	0	07	84		45/1 min	0	10	11
	9/21 min	0	03	04		45/9/1 min	0	00	76
	10/4 min	0	09	11		45/9/2 min	0	04	05
	10/6 min	0	00	25		45/10 min	0	02	02
	10/7 min	0	09	11		45/12 min	0	10	12
	10/14 min	0	00	76		45/18 min	0	01	01
	10/15 min	0	08	60		45/19 min	0	09	11
	10/16 min	0	10	11		45/22 min	0	00	76
	10/25 min	0	05	57		45/23 min	0	09	36
Saroli H. N. 188	18/1/1 min	0	09	11	Kiranj H. N. 187	45/454 min	0	01	52
	18/1/2 min	0	00	25		45/100 min	0	01	77
	18/10 min	0	08	85		55/3 min	0	10	12
	18/11 min	0	03	79		55/7 min	0	03	04
	18/12 min	0	06	32		55/7 min	0	07	08
	18/19 min	0	10	11		55/13 min	0	00	00
	18/22 min	0	10	12		55/14 min	0	10	12
	18/51 min	0	01	26		55/17 min	0	13	15
	18/355 min	0	01	01		55/24 min	0	01	01
	19/2 min	0	03	04		55/25/1 min	0	00	51
	19/3 min	0	02	28		55/25/2 min	0	04	30
	19/8 min	0	00	76		55/109 min	0	01	26
	19/50 min	0	04	55		60/10 min	0	00	00
Kiranj H.N. 187	9/24 min	0	07	08		60/11 min	0	07	59
	17/4 min	0	10	12		61/20 min	0	10	11
	17/6 min	0	02	02		60/21 min	0	09	11
	17/7 min	0	08	09		60/22 min	0	01	01
	17/14 min	0	00	25		61/5 min	0	10	11
	17/15 min	0	08	85		61/6 min	0	10	11
	17/431 min	0	01	01		61/15 min	0	02	53
	17/16 min	0	10	12		70/1 min	0	00	76
	17/25 min	0	06	07		70/2 min	0	09	36
	16/20 min	0	01	52		70/9 min	0	09	12
	16/21 min	0	00	76		70/12 min	0	07	33
	91/min	01	01	52		70/13 min	0	02	78
	21/1 min	0	10	12		70/18 min	0	10	12
	21/10 min	0	10	12		70/19 min	0	00	00
	21/11 min	0	03	04		70/23 min	0	06	32
	21/12/1 min	0	06	07		70/462 min	0	01	01
	21/19 min	0	10	11		73/3 min	0	03	54
	21/22 min	0	09	11		73/4 min	0	04	30
	21/23 min	0	00	00		73/7 min	0	10	12
						73/14 min	0	10	12
						73/15 min	0	00	00
						73/16 min	0	07	33
						73/17 min	0	02	78

1	2	3	4	5
Kiranj H.N. 187	73/25 min	0	10	12
	76/5 min	0	03	54
	73/92 min	0	01	01

[No. 12020/6/80-Prod. 1]

नई दिल्ली, 9 अप्रैल, 1980

का० आ० 1171.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया पोर्ट से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईप लाइन इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये ;

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करके का अपना माध्य एतद्वारा घोषित किया है ;

इसमें कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, सलाया-मथुरा पाईप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, बी-18, शिवमार्ग, बनीपार्क जयपुर-6 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा ;

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत ;

अनुसूची

तहसील : मालपुरा	जिला : टोंक	राज्य : राजस्थान
ग्राम	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल
		हे० ए० वर्ग-मीटर
आटोली	957/2	0 20 23
	265/2	0 11 38
	644	0 03 79
	652	0 13 91
	654	0 02 53
कुराड़	1033/3	0 02 53
	1033/4/1	0 02 53
	1033/4/2	0 02 53
	1033/4/3	0 11 38
	912	0 21 50
पचेवर	2454	0 05 06
किरावल	1102/5	0 60 70

[सं० 12020/4/80-प्र०]

किरण चड्ढा, अधर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th April, 1980

S.O. 1171.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh Pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited ;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declare its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Salaya Koyali-Mathura Pipeline Project, B-18, Shiv Marg, Bani Park, Jaipur-6.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Malpura District : Tonk State : Rajasthan

Village	Khasra No.	Area
		H. A SQ. M.
Atoli	957/2	0 20 23
	265/2	0 11 38
	644	0 03 79
	652	0 13 91
	654	0 02 53
Kurad	1033/3	0 02 53
	1033/4/2	0 02 53
	1033/4/2	0 02 53
	1033/4/3	0 11 38
	912	0 21 50
Pachewar	2454	0 05 06
Kirawal	1102/5	0 60 70

[No. 12020/4/80-Prod.]

KIRAN CHADHA, Under Secy.

(रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 1980

का० आ० 1172.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के भूतत्त्व रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 1316, तारीख 21 फरवरी, 1977 को अधिक्रान्त करते हुए, नीचे दी गई सारणी के स्तम्भ (1) में उल्लिखित अधिकारियों, जो कि सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की पंक्ति के समतुल्य अधिकारी, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और वे उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों के संबंध में अपनी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे तथा उन पर अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेंगे ।

सारणी	
सरकारी स्थलों के प्रवेश और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाएं	
(1)	(2)
1. अनुरक्षण प्रबन्धक, हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०, पिम्परी, पुणे।	अपनी अपनी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर स्थित हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि० पिम्परी और पुणे के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन स्थल।
2. उप अनुरक्षण प्रबन्धक, हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०, पिम्परी, पुणे।	
3. उप प्रबन्धक प्रायोजना (सिविल) हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०, पिम्परी, पुणे।	
4. ज्येष्ठ इंजीनियर (सिविल) हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०, पिम्परी, पुणे।	

[फा० सं० 39003(1)/80-डीबी]
बी. राजगोपालन, अवर सचिव

(Department of Chemicals & Fertilisers)
New Delhi, the 15th April, 1980

S.O. 1172.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), and in supersession of the Notification No. S.O. 1316 dated the 21st February, 1977, of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers, the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, being officers equivalent to the rank of gazetted officers of Government, to be estate officers for the purposes of the said Act, and shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on estate officers by or under the said Act within the local limits of their jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in column (2) of the said Table.

TABLE

(1)	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
1. Maintenance Manager Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Pimpri, Poona.	Premises under the administrative control of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Pimpri and Poona, situated within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction.
2. Deputy Maintenance Manager, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Pimpri, Poona.	
3. Deputy Manager Projects (Civil) Hindustan Antibiotics Limited) Pimpri Poona.	
4. Senior Engineer (Civil) Hindustan Antibiotics Limited Pimpri Poona.	

[File No. 39003(1)/80-DV]
V. RAJAGOPALAN, Under Secy.

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 अप्रैल, 1980

का० प्रा० 1173:—राजभाषा (मंत्र के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के प्रयोग) नियमावली, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एनडू द्वारा शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग) के निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को जहाँ 80% स्टाफ ने हिन्दी का कार्यमाध्यम ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, उपरोक्त नियम के प्रयोजन हेतु अधिसूचित करती है;

उत्तर क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
I-A, लक्ष्मण बाग,
नवाब गंज, कानपुर-2।

[सं० ई० 11015/1/78-टी० 3]

एस० डी० आवाले, सहायक शिक्षा मन्त्रालय (तकनीक)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (Department of Education)

New Delhi, the 11th April, 1980

S.O. 1173.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purposes of Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following office of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) where 80 per cent of the staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi for the purpose of above rule :

Northern Regional Office,
I-A, Lakshman Bagh, Nawabganj, Kanpur-2

[No. E. 11015/1/78-T3]

S. D. AWALE, Assistant Educational Adviser (T)

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 1980

का० प्रा० 1174.—चूंकि श्री के० एम० अब्राहीम, भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना सं० का० प्रा० 126 (इ) दिनांक 6 मार्च, 1979 द्वारा कोचीन शक सेवर बोर्ड के सदस्य नियुक्त हुए थे ;

और चूंकि उक्त सदस्य द्वारा त्यागपत्र देने पर उक्त बोर्ड में एक स्थान रिक्त हो गया है;

इसलिए, अब, डाक बर्कस (रेगुलेशन आफ एम्प्लायमेंट) रूल, 1962 के नियम 4 में दी गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार इस खाली जगह को अधिसूचित करती है।

[फा० सं० एस० डी० एक्स०/4/80-एस०-III]

बी० बी० महाजन, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 10th April, 1980

S.O. 1174.—Whereas Shri K. M. Ibrahim, was appointed as a member of the Cochin Dock Labour Board by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 126(E), dated the 6th March, 1979;

And whereas a vacancy has occurred in the said Board on the resignation of the said member;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of rule 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulations of Employment) Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby notifies the said vacancy.

[F. No. LDX/4/80-L.III]

B. B. MAHAJAN, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 1980

का० आ० 1175.—गोदी कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) नियम, 1962 का नियम 4 के उपनियम (1) के तहत परन्तुक के साथ पठित गोदी कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 5ए की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री एफ० सी० आर० मकाडो के स्थान पर श्री बार्ड० जी० प्रभु को मार्मुगाव डाक लेखर बोर्ड का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है और भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना सं० सा० आ० 2762 दिनांक 16-8-1977 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है।

उक्त अधिसूचना में, शीर्षक "गोदी कर्मकारों और नौवहन कंपनियों के नियुक्तियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले सदस्य" के नीचे मद (1) के सामने प्रविष्टि "श्री एफ० सी० आर० मकाडो" के स्थान पर "श्री बार्ड० जी० प्रभु" रखा जाए।

[फा० सं० एल० डी० जी०/14/76]

बी० शंकरलिंगम, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th April, 1980

S.O. 1175.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 5A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), read with the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Y. G. Prabhu as a member of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board vice Shri F.C.R. Machado, and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Wing) No. S.O. 2762, dated the 16th August, 1977, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "Members representing the employers of dock workers and shipping companies", against item (1), for the entry "Shri F.C.R. Machado", the entry, "Shri Y. G. Prabhu" shall be substituted.

[F. No. LDG/14/76.]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

पूर्ति और पुर्नवास मंत्रालय

(पुर्नवास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 5 अप्रैल, 1980

का० आ० 1176 :—निष्क्रान्त हित (पृथक्करण) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का XIV) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा दिल्ली के अपर जिला तथा सत्र-न्यायाधीश श्री जसपाल सिंह (जो वर्तमान में दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में विशेष कार्य अधिकारी (नियम) के रूप में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं) को संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली के लिए अपील अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

2. इसमें, भारत सरकार, पूर्ति और पुर्नवास मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० 1(8)/विशेष सेल/75-एस० एम०-II दिनांक 21-8-1978 का अधि क्रमण किया जाता है।

[सं० 1(8)/विशेष सेल/75-एस० एम०-II]

एन० एम० वाघवानी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Rehabilitation)

New Delhi, the 5th April, 1980

S.O. 1176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (LXIV of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Jaspal Singh, Additional District and Session Judge Delhi (Presently as O. S. D.) (Rules on deputation in High Court of Delhi), as Appellate Officer for the Union Territory of Delhi with immediate effect.

2. This supersedes Government of India in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation's Notification No. 1(8)/Spl. Cell/75-SS. II dated 21-8-1978.

[No. 1(8)/Spl. Cell/75-SS. II]

N. M. WADHWANI, Under Secy.

संचार मंत्रालय

(डाक तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 1980

का० आ० 1177.—अस्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खण्ड (iii) के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने भदुकरई टेलीफोन केन्द्र में दिनांक 1-5-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निर्णय किया है।

[संख्या 5-10/80-पी० एच० बी०]

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P & T Board)

New Delhi, the 15th April, 1980

S.O. 1177.—In pursuance of para (a) of section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S. O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies 1-5-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Madukkarai Telephone Exchange, Coimbatore District.

[No. 5-10/80-PHB.]

नई दिल्ली, 16 अप्रैल, 1980

का० आ० 1178.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खण्ड (iii) के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक तार महानिदेशक ने देवबंद टेलीफोन केन्द्र में दिनांक 1-5-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निर्णय किया है।

[संख्या 5-11/80-पी० एच० बी०]

आर० सी० कटारिया, सहायक महानिदेशक (पी०एच०बी०)

New Delhi, the 16th April, 1980

S.O. 1178.—In pursuance of para (a) of section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies 1-5-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Deoband Telephone Exchange, U.P. Circle.

[No. 5-11/80-PHB.]

R. C. KATARIA, Assistant Director General (PHB)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1980

S.O. 1179.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Bangalore, in the industrial disputes between the employers in relation to the management of Karnataka Bank Limited, Mangalore and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28th March, 1980.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL IN KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

Dated 22nd March, 1980

Central Reference No. 6 of 1978**PRESENT :****I PARTY**

Workman represented by the General Secretary Karnataka Bank Staff Association, Ganesh Kripa, New Balamatta Road, Mangalore.

Vs**II PARTY**

The Chairman, Karnataka Bank Limited, Head Office, Mangalore.

APPEARANCES :

For the I Party—Shri S. Krishniah, Vice President Bharathiya Mazdoor Sangh, Bangalore.

For the II Party—Sri T. S. Krishna Bhat, Officer, Karnataka Bank Ltd., Mangalore-3.

REFERENCE :

(Government Order No. L-12011/66/78-D. II. A, dated 14-7-1978)

AWARD

As per Order No. L-12011/66/78-D. II., dated 14-7-1978, issued in exercise of its powers conferred under Section 7-A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government has referred the dispute specified in the Schedule herein below for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Karnataka Bank Limited in stopping two annual increments of Shri Ashok Kumar Attender for the year 1976 and 1977 with the effect of postponing future increments is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

2. In the Claim Statement the I Party-workman has averred that a charge-sheet dated 6-10-1975 was issued to him alleging that he had disobeyed the legal and reasonable orders of his superior officers. He submitted his written explanation on 10-10-1975 denying the allegations. Then the II Party issued a notice stating that his explanation was not satisfactory and that an enquiry will be held with regard to the allegations made against him. The II Party held an enquiry on 24-11-1975 and concluded it on the same day. On behalf of the I Party, 3 witnesses were examined apart from his evidence. The II Party has examined 2 witnesses on their behalf. After the enquiry the II Party issued a notice dated 13-5-1976 to the I Party informing him the proposed punishment of stoppage of two annual increments for the years 1976 and 1977 with the effect of postponing of future increments and calling upon him to submit his explanation. Accordingly he submitted his explanation on 25-5-1976. Thereafter on 30-8-1976, the General Manager of the II Party passed an order holding that the allegations made against him had been proved and accordingly ordered the annual increments due to him for the years 1976 and 1977 with the effect of postponing the future increments to be stopped.

3. The I Party made a representation dated 14-10-1976 to the General Manager for granting extension of 30 days time to prefer an appeal. The General Manager turned down his request under a Memo 20-10-1976 stating that he was not authorised to consider that prayer. Thereafter the I Party preferred an appeal to the Chairman on 15-11-1976.

The Chairman rejected the appeal on the ground that it was time barred.

4. Then the I Party raised the conciliation proceedings and it ended in failure. The main contentions of the I Party-workman are that the charges that were alleged against him were vague and the enquiry has been hit by the principles of natural justice. According to him, it has not been stated in the charge-sheet the specific standing order under which the alleged misconduct falls. It is further alleged that he was not given any assistance to conduct his defence. As he being only an Attender was very much handicapped without the assistance of some one else in the enquiry. He has further stated that the documents relied upon by the Management in the domestic enquiry were not furnished to him well in advance and at least before the commencement of the enquiry so as to enable him to cross-examine the Management's witnesses in an effective manner. He has stated that it is only after the conclusion of the enquiry, copies of the exhibits marked in the enquiry and the enquiry officer's report were furnished to him and that too in pursuance to a request made by him. Thus, it is contended that the domestic enquiry conducted against him was only a farce of an enquiry, conducted hurriedly and without following the principles of natural justice, by giving fair and sufficient opportunity to him, to prepare his defence and cross-examine the Management's witnesses.

5. He has further alleged that N. Subbappaiah on whose complaint the charge-sheet was issued against him was in inimical terms with I Party-workman and the Management at his instance only initiated the enquiry proceedings based on very vague and unsatisfactory charges.

6. In their Counter statement, the II Party-Bank have stated that the dispute raised by the I Party is not sustainable in law, as the dispute has been raised only by an individual and it is not supported by majority or substantial number of the employees and accordingly the II Party have alleged that the dispute does not come within the purview of 'industrial dispute' under the Industrial Disputes Act. It is also stated that the Karnataka Bank Staff Association which has sponsored the cause of the I Party is only a minority union.

7. It is contended by the II Party that the punishment awarded withholding two annual increments is in accordance with law and in terms of the award applicable to the case. It is further stated that the I Party-workman Ashok Kumar was working as an Attender at the Head Office in the Public Relations and Development Department at Mangalore. The Management received a report dated 5-9-1975 against him from the officer of the Establishment Department stating that the Opposite Party-workman was indifferent towards his work and that on 30-8-1975 around 10 A.M. when the officer of the Establishment Department requested the Public Relations Officer to depute Ashok Kumar to go and work on that day in Dongerkory Branch. But Ashok Kumar initially resisted to go, but however later he reluctantly agreed to go to Dongerkory Branch. However later it was found that he did not go to the said branch nor was he found working in the Head office on that day.

8. Thus, it is alleged that the I Party-workman had disobeyed the orders of the superior and therefore his explanation was called for and as it was found not satisfactory, a charge-sheet was issued to him. In other words, the II Party have stated that on 30-8-1975 the I Party workman asked to go to Dongerkory Branch and work there, he did not go to that branch nor did he work on that day in the Head Office where he was working. Therefore according to the II Party, the conduct of the workman amounted to wilful insubordination and disobedience to the orders of his superiors which constituted acts of misconduct.

9. It is further stated that one N. S. Ramaswamy conducted the enquiry against the workman and submitted his report on 6-2-1976 wherein he found the workman guilty of the charges, viz., disobedience of the orders of his superiors which amounted to committing an act of gross misconduct. During the enquiry, according to the II Party, the delinquent employee had been given full opportunity to defend his case and he cross-examined the management's witnesses and also examined some of his own witnesses. On the basis of the report of the Enquiry Officer, the Management issued him a notice dated 30-5-1976 proposing to stop and withhold his increments for the years 1976 and 1977 and the workman sent his reply dated 16-5-1976 and so on. Thereafter the Management after

considering the reply of the workman inflicted the punishment and intimated that he could prefer an appeal within 45 days to the Chairman of the Bank who is Appellate Authority. Thus the Management have asserted that the workman had been found guilty of gross misconduct of insubordination and disobeying the orders of the superiors by the Enquiry Officer who had conducted the enquiry in accordance with the principles of natural justice by giving full and fair opportunity to the workman to defend his case and the workman did participate in the enquiry and it is only on the basis of the report of the Enquiry Officer who had found the workman guilty of misconduct the Management had inflicted upon him punishment in question.

10. In addition to the points of dispute scheduled in the Order of Reference, one additional issue as under has been framed on the pleadings of the parties :—

- (1) Whether the dispute is not an industrial dispute as contended by the II Party in para 2 of their counter Statement ?

11. Thereupon the case had been posted for evidence on the validity of the domestic enquiry. However later by agreement of both the parties evidence was recorded by them on the validity of the domestic enquiry and also on merits of the reference

12. As the II Party have contended that the dispute referred is not an industrial dispute on the ground that the union which has sponsored the cause of the I Party-workman is only a minority union therefore it cannot be said as an industrial dispute. This contention raised by the II Party has to fail in view of the decision of the Supreme Court reported in 1979 1 L.L.J. 266 (Indian Oxygen Limited-vs-The Workmen) wherein it has been laid down that—

“There is nothing in the Act to require that the difference or dispute should be raised by all the workmen of the industry or by everyone of them, or even by a majority of them. It is enough if the controversy is between the employer on the one hand and workmen on the other. So also, there is nothing in the Act to require that the workmen raising controversy should form a majority of the employees. The reason appears to be that where it is found that the controversy affects, or will affect, the interest of workmen as a class, the law envisages that, in the interest of industrial peace, it should be examined and decided in one of the modes provided by it. An individual dispute cannot, however, be said to be an industrial dispute unless, of course, other workmen associate themselves with it.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down in such circumstances to decide when and by how many workmen an industrial dispute can be raised within the meaning of the Act or whether a majority union, or even an unrecognised can raise an industrial dispute. It is enough if there is a potential cause of disharmony which is likely to endanger industrial peace and a substantial number of workmen raise a dispute about it, for then it is permissible to take the view that it is an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the Act.

From the above enunciation, I see no merits in contention of the II Party that the dispute is not an industrial dispute. Accordingly Additional Issue No. 1 is held against the II Party holding that the dispute under reference is an industrial dispute.

13. The point of dispute referred to and which is to be adjudicated is that whether the II Party-Bank is justified in stopping the two annual increments of Ashok Kumar (I Party workman) an Attender for the years 1976 and 1977 with the effect of postponing future increments ?

14. The II Party-Management have withheld two increments of the I Party workman mentioned above as a measure of punishment against him on his being found guilty of the misconduct of wilful insubordination and disobedience of the orders of his superiors. The misconduct alleged and proved according to the II Party is that on 30-8-1975 at about 10.00 A.M. the I Party-workman who was working on that day in the Head Office of the Bank in the Public Relations and Development Department was instructed by Sri K.A.P. Rao

of that department to go to Dongerkery Branch on that day and work there, as he had received a request from that branch to depute one subordinate staff. It is further alleged that although at the first instance the workman expressed his unwillingness to go to Dongerkery Branch, later he reluctantly agreed to go to the Dongerkery Branch but later it was found that I Party workman did not go to the Branch nor he was working in the Head Office. Thereupon a charge-sheet in respect of the above allegation was issued against him and as the workman denied the allegation, an enquiry was conducted by one N. S. Ramaswamy on 24-11-75. In that enquiry, the Management examined 2 witnesses and the workman has examined 4 witnesses including himself. On the materials placed before him, the Enquiry Officer found the workman guilty of the misconduct alleged in the charge-sheet and recommended for stoppage of two increments on the ground that he had been found guilty of gross misconduct and wilful insubordination and disobedience to carry out the lawful instructions of the superior officer. Later, as the Management was not satisfied with the explanation offered by the workman, they have inflicted the punishment upon him.

15. It is the validity and the correctness of the above order of the Management withholding two increments of the workman that has been questioned in this reference. As the workman has contended that the enquiry has not been conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice and thus questioned its legality and validity, the II Party has examined the Enquiry Officer before the Tribunal to prove the validity of the enquiry. In his rebuttal evidence, the workman has practically rebutted the correctness of the procedure said to have been followed in the enquiry has spoken to by the Enquiry Officer MW-1.

16. In view of this, it is absolutely necessary at the first instance to find out whether the enquiry in which the workman is said to have been found guilty has been conducted in a fair manner and in accordance with the principles of natural justice. What are the principles of natural justice are not defined anywhere. At the same time, it has to be seen and considered whether the enquiry has been conducted by giving a fair and reasonable opportunity to the workman to defend himself in the enquiry against the allegations made against him in the charge-sheet. In other words, it is to be considered whether the Enquiry Officer has given fair and reasonable opportunity to the workman to defend himself in the enquiry by affording him all reasonable opportunities like supplying the copies of all the documents produced in the enquiry and marked as exhibits on behalf of the Management well in advance and further the workman had been given an opportunity to have the assistance of a co-worker or any person of his choice to defend himself in the enquiry. In this context it is therefore necessary to point out the evidence of MW-1, the Enquiry Officer Sri N. S. Ramaswamy as the main contention of the I Party workman is that he had been denied fair opportunity to defend his case in the enquiry and putting up his defence in a proper manner.

17. It is true admittedly the I Party workman has participated in the enquiry, he has cross-examined the two witnesses examined on behalf of the management. He has also examined his defence witnesses, in addition to getting himself examined. He has also signed each sheet of the enquiry proceedings. In view of this, it is to be seen how far the enquiry conducted against the workman has been conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

18. As rightly contended by Sri S. Krishnaiah, the learned counsel appearing for the I Party-workman is that the alleged incident had taken place on 30-8-1975. The allegation is that in spite of his being deputed to work in the Dongerkery Branch on that day, he disobeyed the said instructions by not going to the said branch and further by not working even in the Head Office where he was working. Admittedly, the instructions given to the workman were oral. Though he is said to have disobeyed the instructions and having not gone to Dongerkery Branch the report against him has been received only on 5-9-1975 nearly a week later. Then the workman was called upon to give his reply and accordingly he gave his reply on 25-9-1975. Ultimately, the charge-sheet has been issued on 6-10-1975 and the enquiry has been commenced on 24-11-1975 and concluded on the same day. It is to be pointed out that admittedly that 30-8-1975 on which date the workman is

said to have committed the misconduct of disobediences and insubordination was a Saturday and the working hours of the Branch on that day were from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

19. As urged by Sri S. Krishnaiah, the workman is said to have been given instructions to go to Dongerkery Branch only at 10 A.M. and thereafter according to the management he had not gone and worked there nor he has worked in his Head Office.

20. Before going into the merits of the allegations and findings against the workman, it is of paramount importance to decide as to whether the enquiry has been conducted by giving fair and reasonable opportunity to the workman to defend himself against the allegations made in the charge-sheet. As admitted by MW-1 N. S. Ramaswamy the enquiry has been commenced on 24-11-1975 at 11 A.M., the workman was present and one B. Ramachandra Achar as disclosed from the enquiry papers were also present to represent the Management in the enquiry and conducted its case. But as admitted by MW-1 himself, he had not asked the workman as to whether he would like to have any co-worker or anyone else to represent and defend him in the enquiry. The reason given by MW-1 is that he did not ask the workman as to whether he would like to have the assistance of a co-worker or some one else because the workman did not ask for it. Further the MW-1 has admitted that though several documents were marked as exhibits during the enquiry, the copies of those documents were not supplied to the workman before the commencement of the enquiry. MW-1 has categorically and in unmistakable terms has admitted that the copies of the documents relied upon by the Management and marked during the enquiry were supplied to the workman only after the conclusion of the enquiry. Further the MW-1 has stated that he did not give the copies of the documents relied upon by the Management to the workman before the commencement of the enquiry or before the examination of the witnesses who had spoken about the concerned document, as the workman did not ask for them. MW-1 has further gone to the extent of admitting in the cross-examination that he did not remember at what stage he supplied copies of the documents relied upon in the enquiry and whether it was along with the copy of his report. These above admissions which are frank and categorically made by the Enquiry Officer MW-1 before the Tribunal prove that the Enquiry Officer had not given fair and reasonable opportunity to the workman to defend his case. Admittedly the workman was an Attender and he had not participated in any enquiry previously. Furthermore WW-1 has sworn that he did orally ask for supply of copies of documents before the commencement of the enquiry and the Enquiry Officer did not comply with his request.

21. When admittedly there was a representative to represent and put forward the case of the Management before the Enquiry Officer, in the natural course of events, the Enquiry Officer MW-1 would have done well had he asked the workman as to whether he wanted to have the assistance of a co-worker to defend himself in the enquiry. Having admittedly not followed this, I am of the opinion that the Enquiry Officer has committed a fundamental mistake at the initial stage of the enquiry itself. Secondly it was desirable for the Enquiry Officer that he should have got supplied copies of all the documents relied upon by the Management to the I Party-Workman well in advance before the commencement of the enquiry. The workman was not being assisted by any one in the enquiry whereas the Management was represented to put forward its case, and that representative was one of the officers of the Bank. That being the case, without hesitation it can be said that the workman was put to great handicap in effectively cross-examining the management's witnesses in respect of the documents relied upon and marked on behalf of the Management. The reasons given by MW-1 that the workman was not at all prejudiced or inconvenienced in any way on account of the non supply of copies of the documents to cross-examine the management's witnesses as he had cross-examined them is not a proper and acceptable explanation according to me.

22. Hence, the above important loopholes and significance and flaws and defects that have crept in the procedure adopted by the Enquiry Officer have naturally prejudiced the workman in the proper defence of his case. The materials placed on record and the several admissions made by the Enquiry Officer himself in his evidence before the

Tribunal go to prove that the workman had not been given fair and proper opportunity to defend himself in the enquiry and he had been very much handicapped in his defence.

23. It is to be pointed out that when the workman had not the assistance of any one in the enquiry and when he had not been given the copies of the documents well in advance being an Attender, I do not think he was in a position to understand and know the implications of the evidence and the documents marked and properly examine the management's witnesses. For these reasons, I hold that the enquiry conducted by MW-1 N. S. Ramaswamy against the workman in this case has not been conducted by following the principles of natural justice and by giving fair and reasonable opportunity to the I Party workman. From these it is to be held that the action of the Management in basing its action on the report of such an enquiry and inflicting punishment on the workman on the basis of report of the Enquiry Officer is not justified. Accordingly the domestic enquiry conducted in this case against the workman is held as invalid.

24. Apart from the fact that the enquiry conducted against the I Party is not valid and not sustainable in law even on the merits of the findings of the Enquiry Officer, the action of the Management cannot be upheld because in the charge-sheet issued to the workman there were two allegations made against him, one was that he disobeyed the instructions given by K. A. Padmanabha Rao to go to Dongerkery Branch and work there on that day, by not going and working in that branch, the second was that having left the premises of the Head Office, he had not worked on that day from 10 A.M. onwards even in the Head Office. But there is reliable evidence adduced by the workman and to some extent admitted by the Management. According to the evidence of WW-1 he had not been instructed by K. A. Padmanabha Rao to go to the Dongerkery Branch on that day and on the other hand, he did work in the Head Office itself from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M. His further evidence is that on that very day he got the cheque of Sri Padmanabha Rao, Departmental Head and some pay order and the draft of the department from the Head Office Branch at about 12 Noon. This version of WW-1 has been supported by one of the witnesses examined in the enquiry by the workman. The witnesses who have admitted that Ashok Kumar the I Party workman had worked on 30-8-1975 in the Head Office itself till about 12.30 P.M. are H. Gopalkrishna Adiga and Krishna Rao working in the same department. Even K. A. Padmanabha Rao has stated that at about 12.30 P.M. he had seen Ashok Kumar working in the department attending to his routine work. This evidence has been accepted by the Enquiry Officer rightly and he has exonerated the workman from the second charge viz., that he had not ever worked at least in the Head Office on 30-8-1975. Further there appear to be some rivalry between the two unions of the I Party Bank's employees. The contention of the workman that he had been charge-sheeted at the instance of some members of the rival union cannot be totally ruled out, having regard to the admitted facts and circumstances of the case. Further more even the so-called punishment awarded against the workman appears to be grossly disproportionate considering the nature of the misconduct alleged.

25. Therefore, in conclusion, I hold that the enquiry conducted against the I Party-workman has not been done by adopting fair and reasonable procedure and in accordance with the principles of natural justice. Even on merits as rightly contended by Sri S. Krishnaiah the allegations made against the workman in the charge-sheet have not been properly visualised and established. For these reasons, the action taken by the I Party-Management against the I Party-workman cannot be held as justified. Accordingly the following Award is passed :—

AWARD

In the result, an Award is passed holding that the Management of Karnataka Bank Limited in stopping two annual increments of Sri Ashok Kumar, Attender for the year 1976 and 1977 with the effect of postponing future increments was not justified. Hence, the I Party-workman is entitled to the relief of all the financial benefits which have been denied to him consequent to the stoppage of two increments. Ordered accordingly. No order as to costs.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him and corrected by me).

H. SHANMUKHAPPA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12011/66/78-D.II(A)]

New Delhi, the 17th April, 1980

S.O. 1180.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of New Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd April, 1980.

**BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI
I.D. No. 144 of 1977**

In re :

The President, Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation, ND-243, Purani Kachuhri, Jullundur.

Petitioner.

VERSUS

The Regional Manager, New Bank of India Limited, 179, Lajpat Nagar, Jullundur City.

Respondent.

AWARD

The Central Government as appropriate Government vide its order No. L-12012/37/73-I.R. III dated the 7th November, 1974 referred an Industrial Dispute to Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh in the following terms :

'Is the action of the management of the New Bank of India in not confirming Shri Yamuna Parshad, Peon, after completion of three months' service by him and terminating his services justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?'

2. On receipt of the reference the same was registered and usual notices were sent to the parties. Whereupon a statement of claim was filed on behalf of Shri Yamuna Parshad on the 19th December, 1974. A written statement dated the 24th January, 1975 was filed on behalf of the Bank to this statement of claim. Thereafter two issues were framed by Shri H. R. Sodhi, Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh vide his order dated the 20th March, 1975 in the following terms :

Preliminary Issue :

Whether there exists no industrial dispute for reasons stated in paras 1 to 5 of preliminary objections taken in the written statement, wherein it is pleaded inter alia that the appropriate Government having once refused to make a reference could not do so subsequently without fresh data and fresh proceedings; that no demand notice was served on the management; that the reference is contrary to the terms of the Bank Award as modified by the bipartite settlement dated 19th October, 1966, and that the demand had not been espoused by a substantial number of workmen of respondent Bank and that the Federation is not competent to raise the dispute.

Issue on Merits :

'Whether the action of the management in terminating the services of Shri Yamuna Parshad, peon, on the alleged completion of 10 months' service was justified and if not, to what relief is the workman entitled.'

3. Upon these issues evidence was ordered to be led and in fact evidence of the Management was led in the first instance before Mr. Sodhi which consisted of statement of Shri O.P. Saxena, as M.W. 1, Shri S. D. Tiwari, Manager Development, Central office of the Bank as M.W. 2, Shri K. K. Bhaga, Accountant of the Bank as M.W. 3, Shri Sarwan Singh, Staff Superintendent, of the Bank as M.W. 4, and the evidence of the Management was closed upon preliminary issue. Thereafter the evidence of the workman was recorded which consisted of statement of Shri Joginder Singh, as W.W. 1, Shri S. R. Maini, Accountant of Regional Manager's office of the Bank as W.W. 2, Shri Ram Chander, a peon of the Bank as W.W. 3, Shri Sant Ram, a peon of Punjab & Sind Bank as W.W. 4, Shri C. B. Malhotra, Regional Manager of the Bank W.W. 5, Shri Thakur Durga Dass, the representative and President of Punjab Bank Employees' Federation as W.W. 6 and the case was fixed for arguments on the preliminary issue

but in the meanwhile Shri H. R. Sodhi ceased to function as Industrial Tribunal for the Central Government and this case was ordered to be transferred to Industrial Tribunal, Delhi by the appropriate Government. It is so happened that no progress could be made in the case before Industrial Tribunal, Delhi because immediately thereafter his appointment came to an end and in consequence this case was transferred to this Tribunal in the month of May, 1977.

4. On receipt of the case on transfer it was ordered to be registered and usual notices were sent to the parties and when the parties had put in their appearance arguments were heard on the preliminary issue but on going through the file I came to the conclusion that the disposal of only preliminary issue would involve expression of opinion though indirectly on the issue on merit as well it would not be proper and appropriate and therefore it was directed vide my order dated 3rd October, 1978 that it would be better if evidence on issue on merit is also recorded and the case is heard as a whole and in consequence this case was adjourned for evidence of the workman and the Bank to 7th December, 1978. On the 8th February, 1979 Shri Madan Mohan, the then representative of the workman came forward with the following statement before me :

'Statement of Shri Madan Mohan :

I do not propose to lead any evidence in affirmative except what is already on record.'

As a result thereof evidence of the Bank was ordered to be recorded and on the 19th Nov. '79 the affidavits were filed by way of evidence of the Bank and the case was adjourned for cross examination to 25th of Oct. 79 on which date none appeared for the workman and the case was adjourned to 24th Dec., 1979 for cross examination. On the 24th December, 1979 Shri Yamuna Parshad, workman appeared and stated that his counsel had died and an adjournment was sought by him and accordingly case was adjourned to 31st January, 1980. 31st January, 1980 was declared a public holiday on account of the Birthday of Prophet Mohd. and as such the case was taken up on the 1st February, 1980 on which date none appeared for the workman while Shri Vijay Jaiswal appeared for the Bank/Management. Rather than proceeding ex-parte against the workman a notice was ordered to be issued to the workman to appear on 21st February, 1980. On 21-2-1980 none appeared for the workman and in view thereof ex-parte proceedings were ordered against the workman and the case was adjourned to 27th February, 1980. On 27th February, 1980 it was stated by Shri Vijay Jaiswal that affidavit by way of respondent's evidence had already been submitted and he wanted time for arguments but later on came forward with a statement that he did not press preliminary issue and therefore arguments were heard on issue on merit. I have gone through the evidence on record in this case and have given my considered thought to the matter before me and I have come to the following findings :

5. Issue on Merits :

From the perusal of the pleading of the parties I find that the claim of the workman is that he was working as peon-cum-chowkidar with the New Bank of India from 5-5-1971 to 30-10-71 with artificial breaks given by the Bank; that he had been in continuous service of the Bank from 1-12-71 to 11-9-1972 i.e. for 285 days and had in all worked for 400 days as detailed in para no. 1 of his statement of claim; that he was appointed against a permanent vacancy and as such he should have been absorbed permanently; that the services of the workman were terminated without any notice and without any reason and as such the same were illegal and the workman claim reinstatement with full back wages.

6. The contention of the Management is that Shri Yamuna Parshad had been engaged in December, 1971 as Godown Chowkidar to look after the godown of M/s. Krishna Rice and General Mills at Adampur at the mills cost on temporary basis and when the party's godown ceased to remain with the Bank after 11-9-1972 the dues of Shri Yamuna Parshad were settled and he was relieved of his temporary assignment; that thereafter Shri Yamuna Parshad applied for an appointment as a Peon with the Bank and he was appointed vide letter dated 7-11-72 as a peon w.e.f. 9th November, 1972; that this was a fresh appointment for a fixed duration from 9th November, 1972 to 16th November, 1972 and his services came to an end. It is also urged that this appointment of the workman was in leave reserve vacancy and there was no

question of giving any breaks; that the earlier appointment as Chowkidar of M/s. Krishna Rice and General Mills, Adampur was not with the Bank but with the Mills and as such could not ensure for the purposes of his subsequent appointment with the Bank; that the termination of services of workman was valid and in accordance with law and workman was not entitled to any benefit what-so-ever or any reinstatement.

6. It would be appropriate here to mention that whatever evidence has been led by the workman was led on the preliminary issue and he has not led the evidence what-so-ever on the issue on merit and from that evidence it is not established even remotely that this workman was engaged with the Bank prior to 9th November, 1972. I have perused the statement of Shri Joginder Singh, W.W. 1 which is altogether silent on this aspect of the matter. Similarly the statement of W.W. 2, S. R. Maini does not throw any light on this aspect of the matter. Statement of W.W. 3, and W.W. 4 do not even remotely touch this question. W.W. 5 is Shri C. B. Malhotra, Regional Manager of the Bank and his statement also does not show that the workman was an employee of the Bank before 9th November, 1972. Rather a perusal of his statement would show that this workman was engaged through the Bank on behalf of M/s. Krishna Rice and General Mills, Adampur. The statement of W.W. 6 Thakur Durga Dass is also silent on this aspect of the matter. The workman has not been examined. In the face of this evidence of the workman it cannot be said that the workman has established that he was engaged by the Bank prior to 9th November, 1972. Let us in this context examine evidence of the Management. The statement of M.W. 1 is not relevant on this aspect of the matter but from the perusal of statement of M.W. 2, Shri S.D. Tewari, Manager (Development) of the bank its established that this workman was appointed vide Ex. M/1 for a fixed period from 9th November, 1972 to 16th November, 1972 and it was in terms of his appointment vide letter Ex. M/1 that his services were terminated and letter Ex. M/2 was issued. This witness has also proved a photostate copy of the application of the workman which is Ex. M/3 and the original thereof is Ex. M/4. From the perusal of this application Ex. M/4 it is abundantly clear that on his own admission this workman was employed with M/s. Krishna Rice and General Mills at Adampur since 1st December, 1971 as Chowkidar and this application is dated 3rd April, 1972. In the face of this admission of the workman it would be well nigh impossible for me to accept the contention of the workman that his earlier appointment with the Indludur Branch of the New Bank of India between 5th May, 1971 to 19th November, 1971 can be of any help in the context of the termination of his services w.e.f. 16th November, 1972. In between he had worked with M/s. Krishna Rice and General Mills in Adampur in accordance with his application Ex. M/5 and therefore it cannot be said that this workman can go back on his own statement in application dated the 3rd April, 1972 which is Ex. M/4. If it is accepted that the workman first came to the employment of the Bank vide Ex. M/4 it would follow that letter Ex. M/1 had appointed the workman for a fixed period uptill 16th November, 1972 and on the completion of this period his termination came to an end automatically and as such it did not call for any notice either. Letter of appointment Ex. M/1 would operate as a letter of appointment as also a letter of termination. However in furtherance of Ex. M/1 even Ex. M/2 was issued. Ex. M/2 is dated 17-11-72 and it only evidences that the workman was relieved of his duties w.e.f. 16th November, 1972 in pursuance of letter Ex. M/1 dated 7-11-72. This workman had been in the employment of the Bank for 8 days only and there is nothing in either Desai Award or Bipartite Settlements which creates any right in this workman for any notice or notice pay in lieu of notice. There is nothing in the Desai Award or the Bipartite Settlements in the Banking Industry which invalidates the termination of the services of this workman in the circumstances. Such sort of appointment and termination is not lit by any provisions of law on the subject does not attract the provisions of Sec. 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947 either and hence it also cannot be said that the termination was in violation of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947.

7. From whichever angle I may consider the matter before me I have come to the conclusion that the termination of services of the workman was not invalid or illegal and as such I hold this issue in favour of the Management and against the workman.

Preliminary Issue :

8. The preliminary objection have been given up by the representative of the Bank vide his statement dated the 27th February, 1978.

9. In view of my discussions and findings above, it is awarded that the action of the Management of New Bank of India in not confirming Shri Yamuna Parshad, peon and terminating his services w.e.f. 16-12-1972 is justified and that the workman is not entitled to any relief what-so-ever. However parties would bear their own costs.

Further Ordered :

That requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Govt. for necessary action at their end.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/37/73-I.R. III.D, II A]

Dated : the 28th February, 1980.

S.O. 1181.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relations to the management of Bank of Baroda, Sonapat Branch and their workman Shri Raj Kumar Mukhi, which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd April, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 88 of 1977

In Re :

Shri Raj Kumar Mukhi,
33, Four Marle, Shanti Nagar,
Sonapat. ... Petitioner

VERSUS

The Manager,
Bank of Baroda,
Municipal Market, Atlas Road,
Model Town,
Sonapat. ... Respondent.

AWARD

The Central Government as appropriate Government vide its order No. L-12012/38/73/III dated the 5th January, 1979 referred an Industrial Dispute to the Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh in the following terms :

“Whether the action of the management of the Bank of Baroda in terminating the services of Shri Raj Kumar Mukhi, Ex-temporary clerk, Sonapat Branch of the said Bank with effect from the 13th May, 1973 is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?

2. On receipt of the reference it was ordered to be registered and notices were ordered to be issued to the parties. In pursuance whereof a statement of claim was filed on behalf of the workman. In the meanwhile in so far as the case was transferred by the appropriate Government from Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh to Industrial Tribunal, Delhi it was registered afresh by Industrial Tribunal, Delhi but before any written statement was filed before the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi the case in due course transferred to this Tribunal in month of May, 1977.

3. On receipt of the reference by this Tribunal it was ordered to be registered and the Bank was directed to file its written statement and a written statement was filed by the Bank. Thereafter a replication was also filed by the workman and upon the pleadings of the parties the following issues were framed :—

Issues :

1. Whether the reference is invalid as alleged?
2. Whether there is no demand, its effect?
3. As in the order of reference?
4. In pursuance of these issues the evidence of the workman was recorded.

5. In the month of July, 1978 an objection was raised regarding the validity of transfer and to avoid it a fresh order of transfer was passed by the appropriate Government and in view thereof statement of representatives of the parties were recorded on 24th July, 1978 which reads as under :

'Statement of Shri T. C. Gupta and Shri S. S. Sethi on S.A.

We adopt the earlier proceedings so far held by this Tribunal.'

6. Thereafter the evidence of the Management was recorded.

7. I have gone through the file and the evidence led by the parties and have heard their representatives and after giving my considered thought to the matter before me I have come to the following findings :

8. The contention of the workman in his statement of claim is that he was appointed in the Bank on 20-2-1973 for 15 days but his terms of appointment was extended from time to time and thus he worked upto 13-5-1973 against a permanent vacancy; that his services were terminated on 13-5-1973 in violation of provisions of para 522(4) of Sastry Award and Bipartite Settlement and Desai Awards and therefore the workman should be reinstated with consequential benefits arising out of illegal termination.

9. In its written statement the Bank has contended that no demand was raised and the reference is invalid. It further stated that the workman was appointed on 20-2-1973 as a temporary clerk for a period of 15 days and his appointment continued till 11th May, 1973, 12th being Sunday and as such the workman was required not to attend the office from the 13th May, 1973. It is stated by the Bank that the termination was a valid termination in accordance with the various awards and the Bipartite Settlements and he was not entitled to any notice or notice pay although of course to avoid any hardship to the workman and as suggested by the conciliation authorities notice pay of 14 days was paid to the workman later on which was received by him without any objection. Finally it is stated by the Bank that the workman is not entitled to any relief.

10. Issue No. 3 :

I will take up this issue first. It is not denied by the Bank that the workman was appointed on 20-2-1973 as stated by the workman. Even otherwise this fact is evidenced by Ex. W/1, the appointment letter. However Ex. W/1 further evidences that this appointment was for a period of 15 days. The workman has not produced any other appointment letter. It is not his case that any fresh appointment letter was either issued. The Bank has also not contended that any fresh appointment letter was issued. In the face thereof it would follow that thereafter the workman continued to work on day-to-day basis until his services were terminated w.e.f. 13th May, 1973. The workman has stated that there was no provisions in either the Sastry Award or Desai Award enabling such like appointments. However from the perusal of these awards read with Bipartite Settlements I do find that the Bank has a right to employ persons on temporary basis. It is not provided in these awards or settlements as to what would be the minimum period of such temporary employment and therefore in the absence of appointment for a longer period the appointment would on daily basis i.e. for one day only at a time unless it is for longer period. His initial appointment was for a period of 15 days but thereafter he continued to work upto 11th May, 1973 on which date he was told not to come to the duty from Monday onward i.e. 13th May. Admittedly no appointment letter was issued after the expiry of 15 days referred to in Ex. W/1. That being the position and there being no requirement in either Sastry Award or Desai Award or Bipartite Settlement requiring appointment for any minimum period I hold that the workman would be deemed to have been appointed on daily basis after the expiry of 15 days referred to in Ex. W/1. Since the appointment of the workman was on daily basis it would follow that ordinarily he would not be entitled to any notice of termination and if he was not entitled to any notice of termination there is no question of payment of any wages in lieu of notice period. In such circumstances just as in the case of his first appointment Ex. W/1 the appointment order operated both an order of appointment and an order of termination. Similarly in the case of his continuance of appointment on daily basis would imply that his services came to an end automatically each day and if that is so there would be hardly any need of notice of termination.

11. Even assuming for the sake of argument that he was entitled to any notice the notice pay of 14 days was admitted paid to the workman later on and when the notice pay was offered to the workman it was open to him to refuse to receive the same but rather than refusing the same he chose to receive the same. Once he receives the same it would no longer lie in his mouth to say that this payment was not an effective payment of notice pay. It may also be mentioned here that the notice pay provided in the Sastry Award does not in any manner validate or invalidate the termination. It is only a sort of contractual obligation and once the payment has been made even belatedly that obligation stands discharged and the workman cannot thereafter be heard to say that he was not paid notice pay. The validity of termination of the services of the workman in the instant case did not depend upon the payment of notice pay in any manner whatsoever. A perusal of para 522(4) of the Sastry Award does not make payment of notice pay a pre-condition to the validity of the order of termination.

12. In this context I would like to refer to the statement of Shri R. K. Mukhi, workman as W.W. 1. In which he has stated that he joined the Bank on 20-2-1973 as a clerk and was initially appointed for a period of 15 days, the letter of appointment being Ex. W/1 and that he continued to work thereafter till 13-5-1973 but was not issued any letter of appointment. Lastly it is admitted by him in his statement that he was paid some notice pay after he had submitted his claim before the A.L.C. vide letter Ex. W/2. It is admitted by him during cross-examination that he was never told that his services had been extended after the completion of period of 15 days of original appointment and that he was told on the 11th of May, 1973 by the Manager that they would have no vacancy from Monday onward and as such his attendance is not marked for 13th onward. During last para of his cross-examination he admits that he had encashed the Bank draft in lieu of notice pay. As against this statement of the workman the Management examined M.W. 1, Chander Mohan Sen, an officer of Zonal office and he has produced Ex. M/1, the circular incorporating conditions of appointment and the personal record of the workman Ex. M/2 to Ex. M/3. He was not cross-examined at all. M.W. 2 is Shri K. M. Khullar, the Manager of Narain Branch of the Bank but their statements go to show the circumstances in which the workman's services were continued after the expiry of 15 days and from the perusal of their statements it cannot be said that the termination of the services of the workman was prompted by any mala fide considerations. For my discussions and findings, above, I have come to the conclusion that the action of the Management of Bank of Baroda in terminating the services of Shri R. K. Mukhi w.e.f. 13-5-1973 is justified and that he is not entitled to any relief whatsoever and I decide this issue accordingly.

Issue No. 1 :

13. It is urged on behalf of the Management that the appropriate Government had at one stage refused to refer the matter and this reference was made behind the back of the Management without affording any opportunity and as such was bad and invalid. It is not urged before me that the reference has been made by a Government other than the appropriate Government. It is also not stated before me that the reference is of a matter which does not qualify as an Industrial Dispute. Thus in the instant case reference is by a competent appropriate Government and of an Industrial Dispute. That being the position I do not think it would be open for this Tribunal to go behind the reference, this Tribunal being a creation of the appropriate Government itself. If the Bank felt aggrieved on this point it was always open to challenge this reference before the High Court or the Supreme Court by an appropriate writ. Therefore this issue is decided against the Management.

Issue No. 2 :

14. It is urged on behalf of the Management that no demand notice was received from the workman. However it is admitted that the workman had approached the conciliation authorities seeking his reinstatement. Not only that the workman has approached the conciliation authorities but further it is also admitted by the Bank that the Bank appeared before the conciliation authorities. Further more Bank took part in the conciliation proceedings. Keeping in view these facts and the principles of law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *S. N. Goval Vs. Bank of Baroda* - 1978-36-FLR-155, I am of the opinion that it is too late in the

day for the Bank to say that no demand had been raised upon the Bank and accordingly this issue is decided against the Bank.

15. For my discussion and findings upon issue above, I hold that the order of the Bank terminating the services of Shri R. K. Mukhi w.e.f. 13th May, 1973 is justified and that the workman is not entitled to any relief what-so-ever and it is awarded accordingly. Parties however would bear their costs.

Further Ordered :

That requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action at their end.

Dated, the 13th March, 1980.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-12012/38/73-LR. III-D. II. A]

S.O. 1182.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sangli Bank Limited and the workman Shri Ashok Vyankatesh Deshpande which was received by the Central Government on the 7th April, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI JITENDRA NARAYAN SINGH, PRESIDING OFFICER, THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY

Reference No. CGT-2/9 of 1979

PARTIES :

Employers in Relation to the Management of the Sangli Bank Limited

AND

Their Workman

STATE : Maharashtra INDUSTRY : Banking

Bombay, the 12th March, 1980

AWARD

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred upon them under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication by their order No. L-12012/38/79-D.IIA dated 4-7-1979 :—

"Whether removing the name of Shri A. V. Deshpande, Ex-Clerk by the management of the Sangli Bank Ltd., Sholapur Branch from the Employment Register resulting into cessation of employment is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. The workman in his statement of claim stated that he was in continuous service of the Bank for over two years as a Clerk since 1973. He was on casual leave on 24th and 25th May, 1975 to see his wife, who was on family way, at her native place in Kolhapur District. Due to some land dispute between his father-in-law and a section of villagers he had to prolong his stay there. He applied for extension of leave but the Bank did not give any reply. On return from leave on 29-7-1975 he was not allowed to resume his duties at Sholapur. The agent at Sholapur advised the workman to go to the Head Office at Sangli. At Sangli he saw Shri V. R. Kulkarni, Staff Superintendent and Officer on Special Duty. As the workman overstayed his sanctioned leave for a period of about two months he was asked to submit an apology to the Chairman. Though he tendered apology to the Chairman, he was not allowed to resume his duties. He was served with a show cause notice dated 18-8-1975. As the workman could not get any response from the Bank, he demanded reinstatement in service by his letter dated 8-8-1977. Subsequently the matter was taken up in conciliation by the Assistant Labour Commissioner(C), but the conciliation failed. Thereupon the Government re-

ferred the matter to this Tribunal for adjudication. According to the workman overstaying of sanctioned leave cannot be said to be abandonment of service and he deserves to be reinstated in his employment with all back wages and continuity of service.

3. The management of the Bank did not file any written statement, but submitted a settlement dated 22-9-1979 signed on behalf of the Bank and the workman concerned along with a letter of Bank dated 24-9-1979 stating that "the dispute between the 1st party and the 2nd party has been settled amicably and a joint pursu to that effect is submitted". The settlement reads as follows :—

"Whereas the 1st party and the 2nd party have mutually agreed and settled the dispute between themselves and whereas between the 1st party and the 2nd party settlement is reached on the below mentioned terms and conditions, a joint pursu on behalf of the 1st party and 2nd party is submitted before the Hon. Tribunal.

- (1) The 2nd party agrees to join his duties at Sholapur Mahapalika Branch and the 1st party will allow him to report for duties.
- (2) The 2nd party will not claim any back wages, bonus and medical aids arising thereby. The 2nd party's service shall be deemed to be continuous, however, the period from 26-5-1975 till the 2nd party joins his duties will be treated as leave without pay.
- (3) The 2nd party will join on basic pay of Rs. 213 (Rupees two hundred thirteen only) and he shall be entitled to incremental pay scales as usual.
- (4) The 2nd party confirms that now there is no claim and/or dispute unsettled in this reference.

It is prayed that an award may be made in terms of the above settlement."

4. Having regard to the circumstances of the present dispute I am satisfied that this is a fair settlement of dispute. Accordingly this reference is answered in terms of settlement dated 22-9-1979, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

JITENDRA NARAYAN SINGH, Presiding Officer,

[No. L-12012/38/79-D.IIA.]

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL COURT NO. 2, BOMBAY

Reference CGT-2/9 of 1979

The Sangli Bank Ltd. Sangli.....1st Party

AND

Shri A. V. Deshpande.....2nd Party

Whereas the 1st party and the 2nd party have mutually agreed and settled the dispute between themselves and whereas between the 1st party and the 2nd party settlement is reached on the below mentioned terms and conditions, a joint pursu on behalf of the 1st party and 2nd party is submitted before the Hon. Tribunal.

- (1) The 2nd party agrees to join his duties at Sholapur Mahapalika Branch and the 1st party will allow him to report for duties.
- (2) The 2nd party will not claim any back wages, bonus and medical aids arising thereby. The 2nd party's service shall be deemed to be continuous, however, the period from 26-5-75 till the 2nd party joins his duties will be treated as leave without pay.
- (3) The 2nd party will join on basic pay of Rs. 213 (Rupees Two Hundred Thirteen Only) and he shall be entitled to incremental pay scales as usual.
- (4) The 2nd party confirms that now there is no claim and/or dispute unsettled in this reference.

It is prayed that an award may be made in terms of the above settlement.

SANGLI

Sd/-

For the 1st Party

Sd/

For the 2nd Party

DATE : 22-9-1979

S.O. 1183.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the management of the Punjab National Bank, Regional Office Jaipur and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd April, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI MAHENDRA CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 126 of 1977

In re :

Shri A. K. Shah, C/o Chhotu Lal Harnandan, Post Box No. 15, Bhawani Mandi—Petitioner.

VERSUS

The Regional Manager, Punjab National Bank, B-105, University Marg, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur.

AWARD

The Central Government as appropriate Government referred an Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal u/s 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 in the following terms :

'Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank, Regional Office, Jaipur in terminating the services of Shri Ashok Kumar Shah, Godown Keeper, Bhawani Mandi Branch with effect from 5-1-1972 legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?'

2. On receipt of the reference usual notices were sent to the parties and in course of time a statement of claim was filed by the workman. Whereafter written statement was also filed and replication was got filed. On the pleadings of the parties the following issues were framed :

1. As in order of reference?
2. Whether the claim is belated? If so, whether there are any grounds for condonation of delay?
3. Whether the reference is invalid as alleged by the Bank?
4. Whether there is any settlement dated 13-7-72 between the Bank and All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation? If so, its effect?

3. I have gone through the evidence produced by the parties and have heard Shri Prem Kishore for the workmen and Shri K. K. Gupta for the Bank and after giving my considered thought to the matter before me I have come to the following findings :

4. From the perusal of the statement of claim I find that the workman was employed as a temporary godown keeper by the Bank—Management w.e.f. 12th January, 1971 and he remained in service till 5-1-1972 when his services were terminated. Thereafter it is urged by the workman that the termination was in violation of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947 in so far as retrenchment compensation was not paid to him even though he had put in more than 240 days of service. In reply it is contended by the Management that the period of 240 days had not extended over a year and as such provisions of Sec. 25-F were not attracted by the case of the workman. It is further urged that in pursuance of a Dispute Settlement the workman had taken a test for permanent recruitment in the service of the Bank but

had failed to qualify the said test and therefore also he could not be permanently absorbed in the service of the Bank and as such Section 25-F was not attracted. Finally it is submitted by the Bank that the claim is belated and as such should not be allowed.

5. Issue No. 2

I will first take up issue no. 2 regarding the belated nature of the claim. There is no doubt that the services of the workman were terminated on 5-1-1972 and this reference was made on 7th June, 1977. It is not denied by the parties that in between conciliation proceedings had taken place and reference was once rejected and thereafter on re-consideration this reference was made. Thus it cannot be said on the facts that the workman had sit silent rather he had been agitating his claim before the conciliation authorities without which reference could not be made. It was incumbent upon the workman to raise the matter in the first instance with the conciliation authorities who alone were competent to recommend making of a reference to the appropriate Government and if the conciliation proceedings have taken sometime I do not think the workman can be penalised on that account and as such I hold that the dispute has not been taken up belatedly and accordingly decide issue against the Bank.

6. Issue No. 3

The contention of the Management under this issue is that once the appropriate Govt. has refused reference it would not be open to the appropriate Govt. to refer the matter in dispute. It is not challenged before me that there was no industrial dispute or that matter referred does not qualify as an Industrial Dispute. It is also not stated by the Bank that it is not the appropriate Govt. which made the reference. Thus in the instant case it transpires that the appropriate Govt. has made a reference of Industrial Dispute. Mere fact that at one point of time the appropriate Govt. had refused to make a reference and it was on re-consideration that this reference was made would not invalidate the reference perse. In any case this Tribunal is a creation of the appropriate Govt. and cannot go behind the order of reference. If the Bank had felt aggrieved against the order of reference it was open to the Bank to challenge the order of reference by an appropriate writ in a competent High Court rather than challenging it before this Tribunal and accordingly I hold that the reference is valid.

7. Issue No. 4:

The Bank has filed Ex. M.W.1/3 which is the true copy of settlement dated the 13th July, 1972 and it purports to have been signed on behalf of the Bank by its Chief Officer (Industrial Relations) Department and on behalf of the workman by the President of All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation and the General Secretary of the All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation. Shri C. V. D. Goeda, the Senior Personnel Officer of the Punjab National Bank has deposed about this settlement and has proved it vide para 2 of his affidavit Ex. M.W.1/1. There is no proof to the contrary and as such I hold that certainly there is a settlement dated 13-7-72 between the Bank and All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation. Regarding the effect of this settlement upon the workman I need only to say that the services of the workman had been terminated on 5th January, 1972 while this settlement was arrived on 13-7-1972 i.e. more than six months after the termination of his services and from the perusal of the said settlement it appears that it is prospective in its operation and therefore it cannot be held that this settlement dated 13-7-1972 in any manner validates the termination of the services of the workman Shri Ashok Kumar Shah if it is otherwise invalid under the law. My attention has been drawn to the enabling clause in the said settlement which allows the workman whose services had been terminated earlier an opportunity to take the test for regular absorption but this does not per se effect the order of termination. I hold accordingly.

8. Issue No. 1:

It is alleged by the workman and admitted by the Management that this workman was employed as a temporary Godown Keeper on 12th January, 1971 and he had continued in the service of the Bank till 5th January, 1972. These two dates i.e. 12-1-71 and 5-1-72 clinch the issue so far as it relates

to the provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947. Section 25-F comes into play only when the workman has been in service for a period of one year and if the workman has not been in service or on the pay roll of the Management for a full calendar year mere fact that he had put in 240 days of service would not enable him to avail the provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947. Such is the position in the instant case. The workman had not been on the pay roll of the Bank for one calendar year. Since he has joined the service on 12-1-1971 and his services were terminated on 5-1-1972. Reference in this behalf may be made to the observations of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Sur Enamel and Stamping Works Ltd. Versus their workmen 1963(2)-114-367 in which the Hon'ble Supreme Court has had the occasion to interpret provisions of old section 2(ecc) read with old section 25-B of I.D. Act 1947. The present section 25-B which defines continuous service is a consolidation of previous section 25-B and Sec.2 (ecc) and as such principle of law enunciated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court under old Section 2 (ecc) read with section 25-B would govern the interpretation existing of section 25-B of I.D. Act, 1947. In the face thereof it cannot be said that the workman has been in un-interrupted continuous service of one year within the meaning of Section 25-B of I.D. Act, 1947 and that being the position he is not entitled to any benefit u/s 25-F for retrenchment compensation. It would be appropriate to re-produce here the observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India:

'continuous service' is denied in S. 2(ecc) as meaning uninterrupted service, and includes service which may be interrupted merely on account of sickness or authorised leave or an accident or a strike which is not illegal or a lock-out or a cessation of work which is not due to any fault on the part of the workman. What is meant by 'one year of continuous service', has been defined in S.25-B. Under this section a workman who during a period of 12 calendar months has actually worked in an industry for not less than 240 days shall be deemed to have completed one year of completed service in the industry. Ragen Bora and Monoharan were both re-appointed on 10th March, 1959. Their services were terminated on 15th January, 1960. Thus their total period of employment was less than 11 months. The position, therefore, is that during a period of employment for less than 11 calendar months these two persons worked for more than 240 days. In our opinion, that would not satisfy the requirement of S.25-B. Before a workman can be considered to have completed one year of continuous service in an industry it must be shown first that he was employed for a period of not less than 12 calendar months, and, next that during those 12 calendar months he had worked for not less than 240 days. Where, as in the present case, the workman have not at all been employed for a period of 12 calendar months it becomes unnecessary to examine whether the actual days of work numbered 240 days or more. For, in any case, the requirement of S.25-B would not be satisfied by the mere fact of the number of working days being not less than 240 days."

9. In so far as the workman had not put in one year's continuous service within the meaning of Section 25-B and Sec. 25-F it cannot be said that the termination of his services was not legal and justified and it would therefore follow that the action of the Management of Punjab National Bank, Jaipur in terminating the services of Shri Ashok Kumar Shah, Godown Keeper Bhawani Mandi Branch w.e.f. 5-1-1972 is legal and justified and the workman was not entitled to any relief what-so-ever.

10. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that the workman had taken the test in pursuance of the settlement Ex. M.W. 1/3 but unfortunately failed to qualify in the said test. This shows the bonafide of the Bank that even though the Bank had earlier terminated the services of the workman it was well prepared to accept the workman on permanent basis provided he had qualified in the test which he had unfortunately failed. Accordingly this issue is decided against the workman.

11. In view of my discussions and findings above, it is awarded that the action of the Management of Punjab National Bank, Regional Office Jaipur in terminating the services of Shri Ashok Kumar Shah, Godown Keeper,

Bhawani Mandi Branch w.e.f. 5-1-1972 is legal and justified and that he is not entitled to any relief what-so-ever. The parties would however bear their own costs.

Further Ordered :

That the requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action at their end.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-12012/6/77-D.I.A.]

Dated : the 28th February, 1980

S.O. 1184.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relations to the management of Union Bank of India, Jodhpur Branch and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th April, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 206 of 1977

In re :

The General Secretary,
Rajasthan Bank Employees Union,
c/o Punjab National Bank,
Bikaner.

.. Petitioner

VERSUS

The Manager,
Union Bank of India,
Jodhpur Branch,
Rajasthan.

.. Respondent

AWARD

The Central Government as appropriate Government vide its order No. L-12012/66/77-D, II, A dated the 12th December, 1977 referred an Industrial Disputes u/s 10 of the I. D. Act, 1947 to this Tribunal in the following terms :

"Having regard to section 25F of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 and to the directions given in para 495, 522(5) and 524(1) of the Sastry Award, whether the Management of Union Bank of India with their Head Office at Bombay are justified in stopping Shri Mahendra Bhandari, workman in their Jodhpur Branch (R.S.) from work temporarily from 23-3-76 to 27-5-1976 and completely stopping him from so with effect from 21-10-1976 ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled."

2. On receipt of the reference it was ordered to be registered and usual notices were sent to the parties. Whereupon a statement of claim was filed on behalf of the workman. A written statement to this statement of claim was filed by the Management and thereafter replication was filed. Upon the pleadings of the parties following issues were framed for trial :

1. Whether any proper demand notice has been raised ? If not its effect ?
2. Whether the dispute has been properly espoused ? If not, its effect ?
3. Whether the workman is guilty of any suppression of facts ? If so its effect ?
4. As in order of reference ?
5. Relief.

The case was then adjourned for the evidence of the workman. The case was fixed first time for evidence of the workman on 28th November, 1978 vide order dated 21-10-1978 and on 28-11-78 an affidavit of the workman was filed in support of his evidence and the case was adjourned for cross examination of the workman to 8-12-78. Thereafter none appeared for the workman on 8-12-78 and as such notice was ordered to be issued for 29-1-79 on which date evidence was not present and the case was adjourned to 22nd February, 1979. On 22nd February, 1979 none appeared for the parties and notices were issued for 9th March, 1979. In this way the case continued to be postponed until 28th July, 1979 on which date the case was adjourned for evidence of the workman to 30th August, 1979. Since then none has appeared for the workman while Shri Ravindra Raj has been appearing for the Bank. Sometimes alongwith his counsel and in consequence it was ordered that the case be proceeded in the absence of the workman and evidence of the Management has been recorded which consists of affidavit of Shri Ravindra Raj. I have perused the said affidavit and gone through the pleadings of the parties. I have also perused the documents placed on record and I have come to the conclusion that the workman is not entitled to any relief whatsoever in this reference.

3. The contention of the workman in his statement in chief is that the workman joined the services of the Bank on 1-4-1975 and continued to serve with breaks till 20-10-76 and in as much as he had put in 371 days of total service during this period and in as much as he had not been paid retrenchment compensation in accordance with Section 25-F the termination of his services was invalid. In reply it is contended by the Management that this workman had not put in 240 days of service in a year immediately before 20-10-76 and had rather put in only 200 days of service, the termination of his services did not attract section 25-F and was valid.

4. From the perusal of para 3 of the statement of claim of the workman I find that this workman has shown to have put in 371 days of total service from 1-4-1975 to 20-10-76 but from the perusal of this para it is clear that the total number of days for which he worked between 21st October, 1975 to 20th October, 1976 comes out to 201. That being the position it cannot be said that the provisions of Section 25-F would be attracted by his case. This workman cannot be said to have put in requisite 240 days of service immediately prior to the termination of his services on 20-10-76 and that being so it cannot be said that the termination of his services was in violation of Section 25-F of the I. D. Act, 1947. It is not the total number of days of service put in by him from 1-4-1975 to 20-10-76 which would be relevant for attracting Section 25-F of the I. D. Act, 1947 rather it is one year immediately prior to 20-10-76 which would be relevant and during this period the workman has put in only 201 days of service. In these circumstances it cannot be said that his termination is effected adversely by Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947. Admittedly no appointment letter was issued to this workman. Admittedly he was every time appointed for temporary periods with breaks in between he is used to be re-appointed. From the perusal of affidavit of Shri Ravindra Raj filed on behalf of the Bank it is clear that he was always appointed in a leave vacancy and on a temporary basis. That being so it cannot be said that he is entitled to the reinstatement in the Bank's service. Similarly it cannot be said that the provisions of Section 25-F have been contravened. There is nothing in paragraph 495, 522 and 534 of Sastry Award which go against the termination of the services of the present workman and therefore I hold that the termination was not in violation of Sastry Award. I have perused the provisions of Desai Award as also the Bipartite Settlements governing the employment of the workman and I do not find that the termination of his services was in violation of provisions thereof either. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that the Management has contended that the Bank had offered to give a test to this workman for his regular absorptions in the Bank's service but the workman did not avail the opportunity offered for this purpose. Reference in this behalf may be made to para 8 of the affidavit, read with copies of letters dated 1-3-78, 9-12-78, 16-12-78 and 15-12-78. Keeping in view the conduct of the workman in not availing the opportunity it cannot be said that even on equitable basis this workman is entitled to any relief whatsoever. From whichever angle I may consider the matter

before me I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing to suggest that the termination of services of the workman were in contravention of the provisions of Section 25-F or provisions of Sastry Award or Desai Award and accordingly I hold that the termination of services of the workman is valid and justified and that he is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

5. For my discussions and findings above, it is awarded that having regard to the Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947 and to the directions given in para 495, 522(5) and 524(1) of the Sastry Award, the Management of Union Bank of India with their Head Office at Bombay are justified in stopping Shri Mahendra Bhandari, workman in their Jodhpur Branch (R.S.) from work temporarily from 23-3-1976 to 27-5-1976 and completely stopping him from so w.e.f. 21-10-76 and that the workman was not entitled to any relief whatsoever. The parties would bear their own costs.

Further Ordered :

That requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action at their end.

Dated 31st March, 1980

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-12012/66/77-D.H.A.]

S. K. BISWAS, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 1980

क्रा० अ० 1185:—केंद्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41) की धारा 47 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, श्री ज्ञान सरकार के श्रम संशोधन की अधिसूचना संख्या क्र० अ० 3637, दिनांक 18 अक्तूबर, 1979 के अन्तर्गत में, लेन और प्राकृतिक गैर उपयोग के (1) आठो वर्कशाप, काम्मे, (2) मैकेनिकल एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल वर्कशाप, माबरमसी, अशमदाबाद, (3) जेन्टल वर्कशाप, अरीदा, और (1) जेम्स प्रीमियल एण्ड गिन्ने ड्रेनिंग इनस्टीट्यूट वर्कशाप, देहरादून, की पब्ली नुवार्ड, 1979 में 30 जून, 1980 तक, जिनमें वह तारीख भी सम्मिलित है, की अवधि के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से छूट देनी है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट को शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, यद्यपि:—

(1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ, ऐसे प्राम्प में और ऐसी रिजिस्ट्रियों गढ़ित वेगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देनी थी;

(2) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी—

(1) धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बाबत दी गई किसी निरूपण की रिजिस्ट्रियों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; या

(2) यह अभिलिखित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख, उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं; या

(3) यह अभिलिखित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रति-फलस्वरूप यह अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हक्कादार बना हुआ है, या नहीं; या

- (4) यह अभिलिखित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उक्त अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये सशक्त होगा:—

- (क) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करता कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है; या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक के अधिभोगाधीन किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रधान से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजूदरी के संदाय से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियाँ और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं; या
- (ग) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक को, उसके अधिकारी या सेवक की, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर, में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्ति-युक्त कारण है कि कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना; या
- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

व्याख्यात्मक भाषण

इस मामले पर पूर्वापेक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देनी आवश्यक हो गई है, क्योंकि छूट देने के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र की कार्यवाई पर समय लगा। तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वापेक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

[संख्या एस-38014/16/78-एच० आई०]

New Delhi, the 10th April, 1980

S.O. 1185.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 3637, dated the 16th October, 1979, the Central Government hereby exempts (1) Auto Workshop, Cambay; (2) Mechanical and Electrical Workshop, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad; (3) Central Workshop, Baroda and (4) Geophysical and Research and Training Institute Workshop, Dehradun, belonging to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from the operation of the said Act for the period from the 1st July, 1979 upto and inclusive of the 30th June, 1980.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;

(2) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other Official of the Corporation authorised in the behalf shall, for the purposes of—

34 GI/80—11

- (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period; or
- (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or
- (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or
- (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory;

be empowered to—

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found incharge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee; or
- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

[No. S-38014/16/78—HI]

का० प्रा० 1186.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० प्रा० 1297, दिनांक 6 अप्रैल, 1979 के अनुक्रम में इडियव प्रायल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (रिफाइनरीज और पाईपलाइन प्रभाग), गौहाटी को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से पहली जुलाई, 1979 से 30 जून, 1980 तक जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात्:—

(1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे हमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ, ऐसे प्रारूप में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देनी थी;

(2) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी—

(1) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बाबत दी गई किसी विवरणी की विशिष्टियों को स्थापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; या

- (2) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख, उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं; या
- (3) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा लिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रति-फलस्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है, या नहीं; या
- (4) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये सशक्त होगा:—

- (क) प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पब्लिक अधिकारी आवश्यक समझता है; या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक के अधिभोगाधीन किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रभारी से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संघर्ष से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियां और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पब्लिक अधिकारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं; या
- (ग) प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक को, उसके अधिकर्ता या सेवक को, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर, में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पब्लिक अधिकारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्ति-युक्त कारण है कि कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना; या
- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की तकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

आवश्यकता का प्राप्ति

इस मामले में पूर्वापेक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देनी आवश्यक हो गई है, क्योंकि छूट देने के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र की कार्रवाई पर समय लगा। तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वापेक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

[सं० एस-38014/3/79-एच० आई०]

S.O. 1186.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 1297 dated the 6th April, 1979, the Central Government hereby exempts the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Refineries and Pipelines Division) Gauhati from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st July, 1979 upto and inclusive of the 30th June, 1980.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such

particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;

(2) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other Official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of—

- verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period; or
- ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or
- ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or
- ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory;

be empowered to—

- require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found incharge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee; or
- make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in the case, as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

[No. S-38014/5/79-HI]

का० आ० 1187.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सैन्डल इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड, साहिबगढ़, जो विज्ञान तथा तकनीकी विभाग के अन्तर्गत एक सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठान है, को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से इस अधिसूचना को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित करने की तारीख से 30 जून, 1980 तक के लिए छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात्:—

- उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियां ऐसे प्रारूप में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देनी थी;

(2) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी—

- (1) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अधवि की बाबत दी गई किसी विवरणी की विशिष्टियों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; या
- (2) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख, उक्त अधवि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं; या
- (3) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिनके प्रतिफलस्वरूप हम अधिमूर्चना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बन हुआ है, या नहीं; या
- (4) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अधवि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये सशक्त होगा:—

- (क) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है; या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक के अधिमोक्षाधीन किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उनके प्रधान से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संदाय से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियां और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं; या
- (ग) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक को, उसके अधिकर्ता या सेवक की, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर, में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि वह कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना; या
- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

[संख्या एस-38014/11/79-एच० आई०]

S.O. 1187.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts M/s. Central Electronics Limited, Sahibabad, a public sector undertaking under the Department of Science and Technology, from the operation of the said Act, with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette upto and inclusive of the 30th June, 1980.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to

the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;

(2) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other Official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of—

- (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period; or
- (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or
- (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the Employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or
- (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory;

be empowered to—

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found incharge thereof to produce of such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee; or
- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

[No. S-38014/11/79-HI]

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 1980

क्र० आई० 1188.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम, भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लिमिटेड, रायबरेली को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से इस अधिसूचना के सरकारी गजट में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 जून, 1980 तक जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, की अवधि के लिए छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात्:—

(1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे हमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियां, ऐसे प्राप्य में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देनी थी;

(2) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी—

- (i) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अधिध की वास्तविकता की गई किसी विवरणों की विनिर्णयों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ : या
- (ii) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा अधेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख, उक्त अधिध के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं ; या
- (iii) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिकलम्बरूप इस अधिनियम के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, तब तक में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है, या नहीं ; या
- (iv) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अधिध के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं ;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये मशकत होगा :—

- (क) प्रधान या अधिव्यवहृत नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है ; या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अधिव्यवहृत नियोजक के अधियोगार्थान किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रधारी से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संवाय से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियां और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करते हैं, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं ; या
- (ग) प्रधान या अधिव्यवहृत नियोजक को, उसके अधिकर्ता या सेवक को, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर, में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जमके बारे में निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि वह कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना ; या
- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उसका उद्धरण लेना ।

[सं० एच० 38014/4/80-एच० आई०]

हंस राज छाबड़ा, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th April, 1980

S.O. 1188.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts Indian Telephone Industries, Limited, Rae Bareilly, a public sector undertaking, from the operation of the said Act, with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette upto and inclusive of the 30th June, 1980.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 ;

(2) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other Official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of :—

- (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period ; or
- (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period ; or
- (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification ; or
- (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory ;

be empowered to—

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found incharge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or
- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

[No. S-38014/4/80-HI]

HANS RAJ CHHABRA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 10th April, 1980

S.O. 1189.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Barkakana, District Coalfields Limited, Post Office Barkakana, District Hazaribagh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th March, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI P. RAMA KRISHNA, PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3. DHANBAD

Reference No. 41 of 1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bhurkunda Colliery of Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Bhurkunda, Distt. Hazaribagh.

AND

Their workman.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer—Shri T. P. Chowdhury, Advocate.

For the Workman.—Shri S. Bose.

INDUSTRY : Coal

STATE : Bihar

AWARD

The Govt. of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on the U/S 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication as per their order No. L-200012/264/76-DII(A) dated 4th May, 1978.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the union for revising the position of Sri S. P. Choudhury, U.D.C. Bhurkunda Colliery, P.O. Bhurkunda, Distt. Hazaribagh of Central Coalfields Ltd., in the seniority list circulated by the management under their letter No. GM(K)/Estt./PROM/UDC/71/2205, dated 26th February, 1971 and for promoting him with effect from 30th April, 1976 as Senior Clerk with back wages is justified? If so, to what relief is the said workman entitled and from what date?"

2. The General Secretary of the Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh has filed a written statement of claim on behalf of the workman herein stating that the workman is at present working as a U.D.C. in the Bhurkunda Colliery. He joined service on 8-1-43 as a Register Keeper which is a clerical post. The Bhurkunda Colliery was an unit worked by the Central Govt. Railway Coal Department and thereafter it was run under the administrative control of several Govt. Departments one after the other till it was transferred to the management and control of National Coal Dev. Corporation Ltd., (N.C.D.C. in brief) with effect from October '56. From the N.C.D.C., this colliery was transferred to Coal India Limited in May '73. It is now under the administrative control of Central Coalfields Ltd., which is a subsidiary of the Coal India Ltd. The workman concerned is continuing to serve in this colliery under the several successive managements referred to above. By 1-10-66 the workman was promoted to the post of U.D.C. His grievance is that in the seniority list dated 26-2-71 circulated by the management he was shown at Sl. No. 51 while one Shri A. Ghani is placed at Sl. No. 26. His contention is he should have been placed above Shri A. Ghani. The several representations made by him to the management to correct this error did not yield any result. So he placed the matter before his union. The efforts of the union in obtaining a redressal of his grievance also did not bear any fruit. The matter was then referred to the A.L.C.(C) Hazaribagh for his intervention. The conciliation proceedings ended in failure. On receipt of the failure report the Govt. of India have referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication by their order referred to above. The workman prays that he should be placed at Sl. No. 26 in the seniority list dated 26-2-71 and on the basis of such refixation of seniority he should be promoted to the post of Senior Clerk with effect from 30-4-1976.

The management through their General Manager have filed a written statement contending that the basis of reckoning seniority is the date of promotion to the post of L.D.C. In the case of the concerned workman this promotion to the post of L.D.C. took place on 1-3-1960 and in the case of Sri A. Ghani it was with effect from 1-3-56. It is also pleaded that the concerned workman was a Mines Time Keeper (M.T.K.) with effect from 1-3-56 which is a different category of post with a different channel of promotion (Head Time Keeper & Chief Time Keeper). Till he came to the clerical grade on 1-3-60 he could not aspire for promotion to the post of U.D.C. and Senior Clerk etc. It is contended that the posts of M.T.K. & L.D.C. cannot have common seniority list. As per the recommendations of the Wage Board, M.T.Ks were redesignated as Attendance/Register Clerks. In terms of the settlement dated 14-11-69 M.T.Ks performing the duties of Attendance/Register Clerks were allowed the pay scale of Grade II Clerk. For these reasons it is submitted that there are no merits in the workman's claim.

4. In his rejoinder the workman has denied the several averments made in the management's written statement. The management in their rejoinder state that since the date of appointment of the workman concerned as a L.D.C. is subsequent to the date of appointment of Sri Ghani, he is placed below Ghani in the seniority list. The rest of the rejoinder is a denial of the several averments made in the statement of claim.

5. On the above pleadings the issues that arise for consideration are—

- (1) Whether there is a case for revision of the order of seniority already fixed and notified in the statement dated 26-2-1971?
- (2) If Issue (1) is held in favour of the workman whether he is entitled to be promoted as Senior Clerk w.e.f. 30-4-1976 with back wages?
- (3) To what relief?

6. Issue (1)—From paras 9 and 10 of the written statement of claim and the statement filed on behalf of the workman before the A.L.C. it is clear that the grievance of the workman, Sri Chowdhury, is that Sri A. Ghani was wrongly placed above him in the seniority list dated 26-2-71 and that as per record he is senior to Shri Ghani. His prayer in the written statement of claim is that he should be placed at Sl. No. 26 in the seniority list (i.e. in place of Ghani). In the seniority list Ex. M-4 the workman concerned is placed at Sl. No. 51 while Sri Ghani is placed at Sl. No. 26. It has to be seen whether the action of the management in placing Shri Ghani above the concerned workman in the seniority list is correct. Both the parties have not adduced any oral evidence. Before discussing this question it may be mentioned that Sri S. Bose the General Secretary of the Union during the course of his arguments stated that the workman has no grievance whatsoever to Shri Ghani being shown as senior to him but his grievance is against individuals at Sl. Nos. 30 to 35 in that list Ex. M-4 being shown as seniors to him and being promoted before him as Senior Clerks. A reading of the failure of conciliation report and the statement filed by the workman before the A.L.C. and the written statement of claim filed before the Tribunal does not refer to this grievance of the workman at all. Consequently the management also had no opportunity to meet this case. The workman should not be permitted to set up an entirely new case at this stage of arguments.

7. Since the parties joined issue before the A.L.C. and in their pleadings before this Tribunal on the question whether the workman was rightly treated as junior to Ghani, I consider it necessary to answer this question. From the service record it appears he (concerned workman) is a non-matric and that he first joined service as a Register Keeper on 8-1-43 which is a weekly paid post. He was then posted as Grain Shop Issuer on 28-12-44 on a fixed pay of Rs 35 p.m. in the monthly establishment. He was then promoted to the post of a Cash Memo Writer from 1-3-47 to 3-4-47 on a fixed pay of Rs. 40 p.m. and then again reverted to the post of Grain Shop Issuer with effect from 4-4-47 to 31-8-47. With effect from 1-9-47 he was once again promoted as Cash Memo Writer in which post he continued without break till 30-9-56, Shri A. Ghani who is also a non-matric joined service in this colliery on 6-8-44 as an Underground Cooly. He was promoted to the post of Cash Memo Writer with effect from 1-3-45 and continued to work in that capacity till 30-9-56 without a break. It may be noticed that the concerned workman got his promotion to the post of Cash Memo Writer on 1-3-47 and there was a reversion from 4-4-47 to 31-8-47.

8. After the abolition of the Grain Shop Department with effect from 1-10-56 both the concerned workman and Shri Ghani were posted as Mine Time Keepers. Both of them were again promoted to the post of L.D.C. from 1-3-60. On 8-2-61 the management issued the Orders Exts. M-16 and M-15 confirming the concerned workman as Mines Time Keeper with effect from 1-10-56 and Shri A. Ghani as Bonus Clerk with effect from 1-10-56 respectively. From the service record it appears that the concerned workman was confirmed as L.D.C. with effect from 29-2-68. Both of them were promoted to the post of U.D.C. with effect from 1-10-66 and confirmed in that capacity with effect from 1-1-71. Sri Ghani was promoted to the post of Senior Clerk as per the order Ext. W-1 dated 30-4-76. This promotion of Shri Ghani has given rise to the present dispute at the instance of the concerned workman. On a reading of the entries in the Service Book of Sri Ghani and the concerned workman, it appears the former is rightly shown as senior to the latter. While Sri Ghani worked as a Cash Memo Writer in the Grain Shop from 1-3-45 till 30-9-56, the concerned workman was given this promotion on 1-3-47 for the first time to that post. With effect from 4-4-47 he was

again reverted to that post. He got his next chance of promotion only from 1-9-47. It is true that the concerned workman joined service in the colliery on 8-1-43 as Register Keeper whereas Shri Ghani started his career as an Underground Cootie on 6-8-44. But Shri Ghani stole a march over the concerned workman to the clerical post of Cash Memo Writer by 1-3-45 that is about two years before the concerned workman. Sri T. P. Chowdhury for the management submits that this was the reason for treating Shri Ghani as senior to the concerned workman. Shri Bose for the workman as already stated does not have any quarrel with this. It is said that since both Ghani and the concerned workman were confirmed in their clerical posts with effect from 1-10-56, the latter should be treated as senior to the former by virtue of his longer service. As per the order Ext. M-16 the workman herein was confirmed as Mines Time Keeper and as per Ext. M-15 A. Ghani was confirmed as Bonus Clerk with effect from 1-10-56. It is contended that since the post of M.T.K. also is in the clerical grade, it must be held that both the above persons were confirmed in their clerical posts from 1-10-56. Even so, A Ghani having been promoted to the post of Cash Memo Writer which is in the clerical grade before the concerned workman in fairness he should be considered to be senior. The other contention of Sri Chowdhury for the management that the post of Mines Time Keeper being in a different category from the post of a L.D.C. with a different channel of promotion, the workman can claim seniority in the clerical grade only from the date he was appointed to it (i.e. from 1-3-60) cannot be accepted. Either the workman gets his promotion in the Time Keeper's category or the clerical category. He cannot be brought back to the clerical post with effect from 1-3-60 from the post of M.T.K. to suit their convenience, thereby depriving him of promotional opportunities in the Time Keeper's post and tell him that his seniority in the clerical grade should be reckoned from 1-3-60. In fairness his service in the Time Keeper's post must be counted in the clerical grade.

9. During the course of arguments Shri Bose referred to Ext. M-5 which is a list of U.D.Cs showing their date of appointment and coming into the present cadre etc. as on 1-9-70. In this list S/Sri Senapati, Horo, Das, Gandhi, Saran and Sinha come after the concerned workman. On the basis of Ext. M-5 it is sought to be argued by Sri Bose that the aforesaid persons were junior to the workman herein and their promotions to the post of Senior Clerks before the concerned workman as per their Order Ext. W-1 is bad. As already stated this question in this form was never raised by the workman before the A.L.C. or the management or before this Court in his pleadings. Further Ext. M-5 does not appear to be the seniority list. The seniority list is Ext. M-4 wherein all the six persons referred to above who are all matriculates are shown as seniors to the concerned workman on account of their coming to the L.D.C. cadre much before the concerned workman. From the representation submitted by one Raghupati Singh (Sl. No. 57 in the seniority list Ext. M-4) it appears that the aforesaid six persons were direct recruits to the post of L.D.C., whereas he was a non-matriculate. Raghupati Singh's complaint is that Sri A. Ghani who is a non-matriculate like him should not have been promoted to the post of Senior Clerk ignoring his seniority. The case of the workman herein is identical. (Raghupati Singh's representation is placed on the record on behalf of the workman). The workman should not be permitted to challenge the correctness of the seniority list Ext. M-4 with reference to the aforesaid six persons for the first time before this Tribunal at the stage of argument. If he has any grievance in this regard it is open to him to raise a fresh dispute before the management in this regard. The above observations of mine with reference to the seniority of S/Shri Senapati, Horo, Das, Gandhi, Saran and Sinha are not vis-a-vis the concerned workman may not be understood as any expression of my opinion in this matter. For the aforesaid reasons Issue (1) held against the workman.

10. Issue (2).—In view of the finding on Issue (1), this issue does not arise for consideration.

11. Issue (3).—In view of the finding on Issue (1), this reference is answered against the workman.
24-3-1980.

Sd/-

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer.

[No. 20012/264/76-D.III(A)]

S. S. IYER, Desk Officer.

New Delhi, the 14th April, 1980

S.O. 1190.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kathara Colliery of Messrs Central Coalfields Limited, Post Office Kathara, District Giridih and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th April, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2), DHANBAD

Reference No. 10 of 1979

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Kathara colliery of Messrs Central Coalfields Limited, Post Office Kathara, District Giridih

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the management—Shri T. P. Choudhury, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri J. D. Lal, Advocate.

State : Bihar

Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, 31st March, 1980

AWARD

The Central Government by the notification No. L-20012/213/78-D, III(A) dated 6th March, 1979 has referred the undermentioned dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal as per schedule mentioned below :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Kathara colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, Post office Kathara, District Giridih in terminating the services of Shri Md. Jalil, Dumper Operator Grade II with effect from the 3rd August, 1977 is justified. If not to what relief is the said workman entitled ?"

Md. Jalil the concerned workman was appointed in Kathara Colliery (CCI) as dumper operator, grade II w.e.f. 11-2-1977. The appointment letter issued to him made a specific stipulation to the following effect :

"The appointment is for a period of six months on probation in the first instance during which period your services will be liable for termination without assigning any reason whatsoever. Your retention for a further period will be considered only upon the satisfactory completion of the probationary period and/or the extended probationary period as the case may be."

Before completion of the probationary period the service of Md. Jalil was terminated w.e.f. 3-8-77 without assigning any reason for such termination. Md. Jalil raised an industrial dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Hazaribagh and on failure of conciliation this reference was made to this Tribunal for adjudication.

After the termination of service Md. Jalil filed several representations and ultimately he was asked to get his name registered in the Employment Exchange, and his case would be considered if his name was recommended for appointment by the Employment Exchange.

The plea taken by the concerned workman is that the action of the management in terminating his services w.e.f. 3-8-77 is illegal, arbitrary and as an act of unfair labour practice. It was also said to be a colourable exercise of power and violation of provision of the certified standing orders. It was further stated that the Sub Area Manager

of Kathara had no authority to terminate the services of the concerned workman because he was appointed by Assistant Chief Personnel Officer, Central Coalfields Ltd. Ranchi. This was not proved at the time of hearing.

The management, on the other hand, has taken a plea that in terms of the special agreement the concerned workman was appointed as a probationer for a period of six months and his services could be terminated before expiry of that period without assigning any reason whatsoever. All that the management did was to enforce this special agreement in the term of his appointment, and therefore, the concerned workman was not entitled to get any relief whatsoever from this Tribunal.

Md. Jalil has examined himself as WW. 1. His appointment letter is Ext. W. 1 dated 2-2-77. He joined his duty on 11-2-77. He got the letter for termination of his service, Ext. W. 2 on 3-8-77 under which the termination of his service was done with immediate effect. He received Ext. W. 6 from the management which is dated 29th May, 1978 advising him to get his name registered at Hazaribagh, Ramgarh and Bokaro Employment Exchange, and his case would be considered along with others whenever his case was sponsored in response to the management's requisition. In the cross-examination he has said that Ext. W. 6 is the reply of the management on his representations. He has further admitted that on receipt of Ext. W. 6 he got his name again registered in the Employment Exchange, Hazaribagh. In his cross-examination he has further said that no complaint had been raised by the management and no stigma was attached to his work.

The management did not examine any witness. A copy of the certified standing order was filed by the management at the request of the concerned workman which has been marked Ext. M1. The management has not filed any other document.

In this reference we have to decide whether the management was justified in terminating the services of the concerned workman during the probationary period. The management has not disclosed any reason for termination of his services, and for such an action the management relies upon the special agreement in the term of the appointment that the services of the concerned workman would be terminated within the probationary period of six months without assigning any reason. One of the points raised on behalf of the concerned workman is that the termination of his services offends the certified standing orders of NCDL Ltd. In this certified standing order, Ext. M1 there is mention of probationer in S.O. No. 3(C). Probationer is included in the classification of workman and is defined as under :

"A 'probationer' is one who is provisionally employed to fill a vacancy in a permanent post and has not completed six months service in that post....."

It means that a probationer under the standing orders could be employed as a probationer for a period of six months. But the appointment of probationer is to fill up a permanent post. This standing orders make no mention of the manner in which the services of a probationer could be terminated. The standing order No. 13 deals with termination of services in respect of permanent and temporary workers. Now let us look into the general law on the subject as pronounced in the judicial decisions.

The law relating to probationers was first laid down in the case of *Express Newspapers (P) Ltd., Madurai vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Madurai* as reported in SCLJ, Vol. 5, page 3489. I am quoting below the pronouncement made by their Lordships :

"There can be no doubt about the position in law that an employee appointed on probation for six months continues as a probationer even after the period of six months if at the end of the period his services had either not been terminated or he is confirmed. It appears clear to us that without anything more an appointment on probation for six months gives the employer no right to terminate the service of an employee before six months had expired—except on the ground of misconduct or other sufficient reasons in which case even the services of a permanent employee could be termi-

nated. At the end of the six months period the employer can either confirm him or terminate his services because his service is found unsatisfactory. If no action is taken by the employer either by way of confirmation or by way of termination, the employee continues to be in service as a probationer."

According to the above law it was incumbent upon the management to give reason for termination of the probationary service on expiry of the six months probationary period.

In SCLJ, Vol. 10 a similar stand was taken before the Supreme Court as has been done here on behalf of the management. I can do no better than to quote one paragraph of the judgement at page 310 which are as follows :

"Reliance is placed on the *Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd. v. Its workmen* and another (11), *Mrs. Francis Klein and Co. Private Ltd. v. The workmen* and another (12) and the *Air India Corporation, Bombay v. V. A. Robellow* and another (13). It is settled law now that the Labour Court may interfere with the order of discharge where it is satisfied that it was made mala fide or was a measure of victimisation or unfair labour practice. It has also been held by this Court that the Labour Court may interfere with the order of discharge if it finds that the order is arbitrary or capricious or so unreasonable as to lead to the inference that it is not made bona fide. As there was no plea and no evidence to show that the work of Prem Singh was unsatisfactory the conclusion is obvious that the order of discharge is arbitrary. Accordingly, the Labour Court could interfere and make an order of reinstatement."

The views expressed in SCLJ, Vol. 5 page 3489 has been fully applied in SCLJ, Vol 10 at page 311. In fact in this judgement of the Supreme Court there has been re-affirmation of principles laid down in SCLJ, Vol. 5, page 3489.

The Learned Advocate appearing on behalf of the management has said that in all the three decisions of the Supreme Court the management had disclosed the reasons for termination of services and that was gone into and found to be insufficient. In the instant case the management did not disclose any reason for termination of services and therefore this should indicate that the above three decisions are not applicable to the present case. I do not agree for the simple reason that the Supreme Court in all these decisions had equated the services of probationer with that of a permanent employee and like a permanent employee the service of probationer could be terminated only for sufficient reasons. So far as the workman in this case is concerned, he was never told that his services were unsatisfactory. Even in his cross-examination the management has taken the stand that no fault was found with the work of the concerned workman. The workman even now is unable to say as to what led the management to terminate his services. The fact that there was nothing wrong with the concerned workman is evident from the fact that in the letter of the management, Ext. W-6 which is a reply to the several representations made by the concerned workman it was simply stated that the concerned workman should get his name again registered with the Employment Exchange. This means that so far as the management is concerned, the case of the concerned workman could be re-considered if his name was again sent by the Employment Exchange. Now if there was really something wrong in the performance of the services of the concerned workman during the probationary period, such a stand could not have been taken by the management as indicated in Ext. W-6. The law requires that the management should not have terminated his services before the expiry of six months. In the instant case not only the services were terminated before expiry of six months, but no reason whatsoever was assigned for doing so.

The management appears to think that since a term was given in the appointment letter that the services of the concerned workman could be terminated without assigning any reason within the probationary period of six months, the termination was done by virtue of a special agreement

Such a stand was also taken in SCLJ, Vol. 10, page 301 based on S. 18 of the I.D. Act. Their Lordships rejected that plea on the ground that such agreement or settlement could be applicable only with the approval of the conciliation officer of that area. I have already mentioned that while a period of six months probation is mentioned in the certified standing order. Ext. M1 there is complete absence of any provision that the service of the probationer could be terminated without stating any reason before the expiry of that probationary period. So, my considered view is that in view of the decisions of the Supreme Court as discussed above, the probationer was entitled to serve till the end of probation period, and if his service was to be terminated at the end of that period, it was necessary to tell him that his service was not satisfactory. In this case both these aspects have been ignored by the management.

The conduct of the management in terminating the service of Md. Jalil, the concerned workman has to be held to be arbitrary and capricious. In the result I find that the action of the management of Kathara Colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, Post Office Kalara District Girdih in terminating the services of Shri Md. Jalil, Dumper Operator, Grade II with effect from the 3rd August, 1977 is not justified. Consequently, Md. Jalil will be deemed to be in his service as probationer from the date of termination of his services and will be entitled to all the back wages admissible to him.

This is my award.

J. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/213/78-D. III(A)]

S.O. 1191.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Dobary Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th April, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) DHANBAD

Reference No. 67 of 1979

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10(1)(d)
of the I.D. Act, 1947

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of
Dobary Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal
Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the management : Shri T. P. Choudhury,
Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen : Shri B. Lal, Advocate.

State : Bihar.

Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, 31st March, 1980

AWARD

The Central Government by notification No. L-20012/93/176-DIHA dated the 25th March, 1977 has referred the under-mentioned dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal as per schedule mentioned below :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Dobary Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad, in dismissing Shri Kaluram Nonia, Mining Sirdar, with effect

from the 17th December, 1975, is justified ? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled ?"

The concerned workman, Shri Kaluram Nonia along with others had been charge-sheeted by the management of Bharat Coking Coal Limited under clause 17(i)(e), (q), (r), (t) and (u) of the Model Standing orders for threatening, abusing and assaulting his superiors, preaching of and inciting to violence and abetment of the above acts of misconduct. A domestic enquiry was ordered, and the enquiry officer submitted his report with the finding that the charges were proved and on the basis of the same the management dismissed the concerned workman.

The present industrial dispute was sponsored by Koyala Ispat Mazdoor Panchayat and since the conciliation failed a report was submitted by the Conciliation Officer to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, which has made this reference for adjudication.

The occurrence which led to the departmental proceeding took place in the morning of 22-8-74 in the office of the manager, Bera colliery. Shri K. K. Malhotra the manager of Bera colliery was sitting in his office when at about 8.00 A.M. some 50 persons belonging to Bera colliery entered into his office and demanded that machine coal should be booked as pick coal. The pick coal wages are double of machine coal because the pick coal is obtained by manual labour whereas machine coal is as a result of blasting. At about 8.15 A.M. three Assistant Managers viz. Shri Murari Prosad, Shri S. B. B. Narayan and Shri Rajendra Singh entered the office of the manager and discussed the matter with the mob of labourers. The discussions went on till about 10.00 A.M. One Mr. K. Kumar, Senior Personnel Officer of Bhatdih colliery managed to enter the office of the manager. He brought the labourers to a conciliation mood and started taking down notes of demands of labourers and the reply of the management. But around 10.30 A.M. another mob of 40/50 people belonging to Dobary colliery led by Shri M. P. Lala, Shri Kaluram Nonia, Shri Jumrati Mia, Shri Dud Ram Bilaspuri, Anand Ram Bilaspuri and Santu Lal Kora entered the office along with a large number of female workers who were armed with sticks in their hands shouting slogans. The aforesaid persons instigated the workers shouting "Salako Maro Tab Faisla Hoga". After that some female workers as well as some male workers started throwing some green sticks on the group of officers. One of the workers, Shri Surja Turi had stick with metallic affixture with which he hit Sri Malhotra on his head and he started bleeding. He became unconscious and was in that condition taken by the other officers to the Central Hospital at Kustore. Shri Malhotra was given first aid and regained consciousness. He filed a FIR with the police and he was examined by the medical officer of the Civil Hospital. The examination through X-ray revealed that his skull had developed a crack on the point where he was hit.

This court heard as preliminary issue the question as to whether the domestic enquiry was fair and proper, and decided that it was not fair and proper. This has resulted into taking of fresh evidence in order to ascertain whether the charges levelled against the concerned workman could be said to have been proved so as to justify his dismissal.

At the enquiry stage, the enquiry officer, Shri K. C. Nandkeopay was examined as a witness. The enquiry proceeding proved by him is Ext. M6 and his enquiry report is Ext. M7.

MW.2 Shri K. K. Malhotra has corroborated the statement on the point of occurrence as stated above. According to him the demand was made by workmen belonging to Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union to which the concerned workman, Shri Kaluram Nonia was a member. According to the concerned workman he was not in the mob at all because he was at the time of occurrence receiving treatment in the colliery hospital.

MW.3, Shri K. Kumar had entered the office of the manager at about 10.00 A.M. and he has also spoken about the demands of the workers. He had asked them not to resort to gharao and wanted them to proceed in constitutional manner. He has said that at about 10.15 A.M. S/Shri M. P. Lala and Kaluram Nonia came from Dobary colliery with female workers. They were shouting that the manager should be

killed. According to his evidence S/Shri Surja Turi, Neptal Rajbansi, Kishun Gope and Narayan Sau shouted "Maro Salako Tab Faisla Hoga". Surja Turi then struck the manager with a lathi and some others assaulted the manager with sticks.

MW.4 Shri Murari Prasad is also a supporting witness. He has also said that S/Shri M. P. Lala and Kaluram Nonia led the mob of Dobary colliery consisting mostly of female workers. His evidence is that Shri Surja Turi of Bera colliery aid "Maro Salako Tab Faisla Hoga" and thereafter the female workers of Dobary colliery started throwing stones at the manager and then male and female workers who were with "Puttus (green sticks) starting beating the tables with those Puttus. Shri Surja Turi then struck the manager on his head with a stick which resulted into bleeding injury.

The next witness MW. 5 Shri Rajendra Singh has said that in the mob of Dobary colliery Shri Kaluram Nonia was there. His evidence, however, is that the Kamins (female workers) had Puttus in their hands and said that "Maro Salako Tab Faisla Hoga". The mob then started brick batting followed by use of lathi. The witness also received a lathi blow on his right hand and Mr. Malhotra was hit on his head.

MW.6 Shri B. S. B. Narayan has also supported Mr. Malhotra. He has not named Kaluram Nonia nor did he see who had assaulted Mr. Malhotra.

MW.7 Shri A.K. Pal an Area Personnel Manager is a formal witness. He had directed Shri T. P. Jha, Sr. Personnel Officer of his area to enquiry into the matter and was directed to report in the charge sheet issued to S/Shri Sitaram Agarwalla and 7 others including Kaluram Nonia. He has proved his note, Ext. M8. The endorsement below, Ext. M9 is in the pen of Shri N. R. Mitra the then General Manager and Chief Mining Engineer in that area.

MW 8, Shri B. D. Singh is a senior Personnel Officer in Boragorah colliery. He is a formal witness. He has said that he got the file of Shri Kaluram Nonia from Shri V. R. Joshi, Dy. Personnel Manager. In that file the medical register of Dobary colliery was not available.

The workman, Shri Kaluram Nonia has examined himself in support of his own case. He has denied that he was present at the time of occurrence because he was at that time in the colliery dispensary for the reason of his illness. According to him after the occurrence the Deputy Commissioner had intervened and as a result of his intervention it was decided that there will be no harassment to the workmen who had participated in that occurrence. The result was that for one year no departmental enquiry was instituted. His further case is that he did not reply to the charge-sheet in the belief that there will be no prosecution.

The management has produced a copy of the FIR lodged by Shri Malhotra. According to this FIR Kaluram Nonia along with others had led the Dobary colliery mob. But the FIR mentions that as they came pandemonium prevailed in his office and all of a sudden Shri Surja Turi, Nepal, Kishun and Narayan shouted "Maro Salako Tab Faisla Hoga". Surja Turi hit the manager with a lathi on his head. This means the case of Shri Malhotra in the FIR was that it was not this Kaluram Nonia who had ordered assault as a result of which this occurrence took place. But in his evidence in this court he has said that Kaluram Nonia was one of the persons who had ordered assault. This is against his own case in the FIR and so this part of his evidence cannot be relied upon as a truthful statement MW. 3 does not saw that Kaluram Nonia was shouting. MW. 4 has said that Surja Turi had ordered assault. But MW. 5 in his evidence has said that the Kamins had said to have ordered assault. So, MW. 5 upsets the evidence of other witnesses in the matter of ordering assault. MW. 6 has also said that the Kamins were shouting. He did not know Kaluram Nonia from before. He has said that he had learnt his name at the time of occurrence. I may mention that the main case is based on the assault on the manager of Bera colliery for otherwise there would have been no occasion for a charge-sheet against this concerned workman and others. The most important thing is this that the person who inflicted lathi blow on Shri Malhotra the manager was identified as Surja Turi. It is an admitted position that the police submitted charge-sheet against him and the case is proceeding against him in Criminal Court. So far

34 GI/80—12

as others including the concerned workman, the police investigated the case and did not find any prima-facie case against them. It means that they were not even held up as abettors of this crime. In the evidence here there is no proof of a convincing nature that Kaluram Nonia was one of the persons in the mob who incited the mob for violence. In fact the evidence is very conflicting and contradictory as to who had incited the mob for violence. Moreover, Surja Turi the main culprit belong to Bera colliery and was in the mob from 8.30 A.M. There is no specific allegation that the Dobary mob had assaulted anybody. The only allegation is that the female workers had used brick-bats and puttus. Surprisingly, one of the witnesses has said that the female workers were pounding the tables with puttus.

The above will show that the evidence does not successfully go to establish the charge framed against the concerned workman, Shri Kaluram Nonia. I need not dwell at length on the plea of the concerned workman that at the time of occurrence he was in the hospital. Even some of the hospital papers filed at the time of the domestic enquiry were not produced in this court and the management's plea is that it was somewhere misplaced by the dealing clerk. The matter as to whether Shri Kaluram Nonia was ill or not in connection with his defence, but in a case like this the management were bound to prove its own case, which I must say, has not been satisfactorily established. Consequently, the dismissal of Shri Kaluram Nonia cannot be said to be justified.

In view of my discussions above, I find that the action of the management of Dobary colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad, in dismissing Shri Kaluram Nonia, Mining Sirdar with effect from the 17th December, 1975 is not justified. Consequently, he will be deemed to continue in service from the date of dismissal and will be entitled to all back wages and other dues admissible to him.

This is my award.

J. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/93/76-D-III(A)]

S.O. 1192.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kharkharee Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kharkharee, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 7th April, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3
DHANBAD

Reference No. 9 of 1978

PARTIES : Employees in relation to the management of Kharkharee Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., P.O. Kharkharee, District, Dhanbad

Vs.

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri J. D. Lal, Secretary, B. C. K. Union.

INDUSTRY : Coal

STATE : Bihar

Dated, the 31st March, 1980

AWARD

The Govt. of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them U/s 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 14 of 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication as per their Order No. L-20012/110/77-DIII(A) dated the 30th January, 1978.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Kharkharee Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., P.O. Kharkharee, Dist. Dhanbad in changing the service conditions from shale picking (time-rated job) to wagon loading (piece-rated) and thereby rendering idle Sarvashree Kali Das and Musan Gope, Shale Pickers with effect from 26th October, 1976, is justified? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?"

2. On behalf of the two workmen herein the Secretary of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, Dhanbad has filed a written statement stating that the two concerned workmen were working as Shale Pickers which is a time rated job ever since they joined service in this Kharkharee Colliery in 1970. Since Shale Picking is said to be a job of permanent nature it is contended that the workmen should be considered to be permanent as per the provisions of the Certified Standing Orders applicable to this colliery. It is further pleaded that the two workmen herein went on leave from 22-9-76 to 23-10-76 and soon after they reported themselves for duty on the expiry of their leave, they were asked to work as Wagon Loaders. Their protests against this change in their job were of no avail. The workmen therefore refused to work as wagon loaders the result they had to remain idle from 26-10-76. The workmen then placed their grievance before their union who addressed a letter dated 29-12-76 requesting the management to re-consider their decision. As this letter was not replied to by the management the union raised an industrial dispute and requested the A.L.C.(C) Dhanbad to intervene. The conciliation proceedings ended in failure. The union submits that without following the procedure prescribed U/S 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act the workmen should not have been given a different job viz. Wagon Loader's job. They pray that the action of the management in changing the service condition of the concerned workmen and thereby rendering them idle may be treated as illegal, arbitrary, discriminatory and unjustified and to direct the management to reinstate them on their original job as Shale Pickers with continuity of service and full wages for the period of idleness.

3. The management in their written statement plead that this reference is invalid in law because no such dispute was raised by the workmen directly with the management. It is next contended that the workman Kali Das voluntarily agreed to work as Wagon Loader with effect from November, 77 and the other workman Musan Gope from February, 1978 and in the circumstances there can be no existing industrial dispute. On the merits they say that the concerned workmen are casual workers deployed on different types of jobs during the period of their service. The jobs performed by them are said to be casual in nature. According to the policy decision of the management of M/s Bharat Coking Coal Limited unless a workman puts in 240 days attendance in any year as casual workman he is not entitled to be considered for absorption on a permanent basis. They say that the concerned workmen herein never worked for more than 202 days in any year and as such they are treated as casual workers. It is further stated that there are already sufficient number of permanent Shale Pickers in the colliery and there was no need to engage the concerned workmen on Shale Picking work regularly. Only on days when more wagons are put on the sidings, the services of extra shale pickers are required and on such occasions the concerned workmen are asked to do that job. On other days they were employed in miscellaneous time-rated jobs. It is their contention that as casual workmen the concerned workmen cannot acquire any right to continue in any time rated job. In view of the policy decision taken by the management that such of those workmen who have put in less than 240 days of attendance should not be absorbed on a permanent basis, the two concerned workmen had to be discharged. But the management instead of terminating their services put them on the piece-rated job of wagon loading. They say there is no merit in this reference and the same may be answered against the workmen.

4. The management in their rejoinder denied the averments made in the written statement of claim that the two concerned workmen have been working as Shale Pickers regularly since 1970. They say that the workmen herein being employed on a casual basis they are not placed on any one job. They are given such jobs as are available on any

given day. They say the workmen prayer that they should be placed on their original job is not sustainable. They also say that the provisions of Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act are not applicable to the facts of the present case.

5. On behalf of the workmen no rejoinder is filed.

6. On the above pleading the points that arise for consideration are—

(1) Whether the action of the management in changing the service conditions of the two concerned workmen from Shale picking which is a time-rated job to wagon loading which is a piece-rated job, is justified?

(2) Whether the concerned workmen are entitled to the wages for the period of idleness?

(3) To what relief?

7. Issue (1)—The case of the workmen is that they have been working as Shale Pickers from 1970 onwards in this Kharkharee Colliery and that without any notice they were asked to work as Wagon loaders with effect from 26-10-76. The two workmen concerned refused to obey this arbitrary and illegal order issued by the Manager, with the result they had to remain idle till 1978. The case of the management is that the workmen were casual workers and that they were at liberty to engage the workmen on any job including wagon loading that was available on any given date. Before considering the merits of the case a preliminary objection raised on behalf of the management may be disposed of. In para 2 of their written statement the management has stated that this reference is invalid in law as no dispute was raised by the workmen directly with the management. For one thing this contention cannot be accepted in view of the decision of the Punjab and Haryana High Court reported in 1977 (II) L.L.J. page 207 (Algu Ram Vs. State of Punjab and others). It is sufficient if the present demand is put forth before the Conciliation Officer, which is done in this case. For another in Ext. W-1 the notice issued on behalf of the workmen by the Secretary of the Union the Manager of this colliery this demand has been raised (vide paras 2 & 3).

The next point that has to be considered is whether these workmen are casual or permanent workmen. The management has led the evidence of MW-1 the Manager of the colliery and MW-2 the former Asstt. Loading Clerk in support of their case that these workmen were just casual workers. As against this there is the evidence of WW-1 Kali Das one of the workmen concerned. MW-1 has deposed that he has been working as a Personnel Officer in this colliery from 12-3-76 upto-date. According to him the concerned workmen worked as casual wagon loaders from the date of take over viz. 17-10-71. They were also given the work of casual Shale Pickers, Water Carriers and General Mazdoors. He asserted that they were never engaged as permanent Shale Pickers. He says that there were 30 permanent Shale Pickers on the date of take over and the said number was sufficient to weed out the shale from the coal. He refers to the Order Ext. M-3 dated 3-9-76 from the Director Personnel stating that all casual wagon loaders should work in wagon loading which is a piece-rated job and not in any time-rated job like shale picking. Another Circular Ext. M-2 stating that all casual workers who had put in 240 days attendance in a year and all those who had worked in different types of jobs for the same length i.e. 240 days should also be made permanent is also referred to. He produces Exts. M-4 to M-6 the bonus registers for the years 1974 to 1976 to show that the concerned workmen had put in the necessary length of service viz. 240 days to entitle them to be treated as permanent workers. He further stated that there were 20 casual Shale Pickers besides 30 permanent one. On receipt of the Circulars Exts. M-2 and M-3 he put all the casual Shale Pickers on the job of wagon loading on a casual basis. About 5 or 6 Shale Pickers including the two concerned workmen affected by the said direction refused to carry out the orders while the others began working as casual Wagon Loaders without protest. According to him the workmen Kali Das WW-1 and Musan Gope voluntarily joined duty as casual Wagon Loaders with effect from November 77 and February 78 respectively. He also refers to Ext. M-7 the Form

'B' Register maintained in respect of casual Wagon Loaders. The names of the concerned workmen appear in Ext. M-7 under the head casual Wagon Loaders. Finally he stated that because there was no work for casual Shale Pickers the concerned workmen were transferred as casual Wagon Loaders and the management was justified in doing so. In his cross-examination he stated he did not have any personal knowledge about the nature of work performed by the Concerned workmen prior to 1976. He says that the bonus registers prior to 1974 are available in the colliery office (but they are not filed). He further stated that he did not take into account the attendance put in by the concerned workmen prior to 1973 before categorising them as casual workers. He was unable to say if the concerned workmen started working as casual Wagon Loaders from 1977 or 1978 unconditionally or under protest subject to the result of this case. He admits that the order directing the workmen herein to work as casual Wagon Loaders was only oral.

9. MW-2 is now working as an Attendance Clerk at Rajapur Project of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. During the years 1947 to 1974 he worked as Asstt. Loading Clerk in the present colliery. He knows the concerned workmen. They were being engaged as casual workers in different types of jobs. During the period of his service there were about 30 to 32 permanent and 15 to 20 casual Shale Pickers including the concerned workmen. According to him one Shale Picker per wagon is engaged in the case of a small wagon and two per wagon in the case of larger ones. The number of wagons that are kept at the siding on any given date is uncertain varying from 5 to 15. On certain days no wagon may be made available. He says that the concerned workmen were also engaged to carry water and to load wagons. He denies the suggestion that the concerned workmen were never casual workers or that they never worked as Wagon Loaders.

10. WW-1 Kali Das deposed that from 1970 he and the other concerned workman Musan Gope have been working at Kharkharee Colliery as Shale Pickers. From 22-9-76 to 22-10-76 both of them went on a month's leave. When they reported themselves for duty on the expiry of their leave they were orally instructed to work as Wagon loaders. As a result of this change in their service condition the refused to work as Wagon Loaders, with the result they were made to sit idle for a period of nearly two years. Thereafter the Manager advised them to accept the work of wagon loading subject to the result of this reference which suggestion they accepted. He says that they began working as wagon loaders from November or December 78. He asserts that he or Gope never worked as Wagon Loaders at any time prior to 1976. He further deposed that wagon loading work is more strenuous than shale picking and that a person who is not accustomed to carry load on his head cannot work as wagon loader. He denies the suggestion that he and Gope were casual worker and that throughout the period of service they never worked on one single job.

11. On the above evidence oral and documentary it has to be seen if the concerned workmen were rightly treated as casual workers by the date of the Circulars Exts. M-2 and M-3. In the Form 'B' register the names of the concerned workmen appear at Sl. Nos. 51 and 101. Their date of commencement of employment is given as 17-10-71 which is the date of take over. Their nature of employment is shown as casual wagon loaders. From this description of their job it is sought to be argued that the concerned workmen were always doing the work of wagon loading and very occasionally as Shale Pickers. From Exts. M-4, M-5 & M-6 the bonus registers for the years 1974 to 1976 it does not appear these two workmen have put in 240 days of work in any one year. The bonus register for the period 1971 to 1973 have not been filed to show that even in each of those years they had put in less than 240 days of work. On the basis of this material it is contended that the concerned workmen were rightly treated as casual workers and as per the terms of the Circulars Exts. M-2 & M-3 they were entitled to put them on the job of wagon loading.

12. Shri J. D. Lal for the workmen refers to the Model Standing Orders for mine workers to show that the workmen concerned should be treated as permanent and not casual. Casual worker is defined as one whose employment is of a casual nature and a permanent workman as one who has been engaged on a permanent basis, among other things. It is argued that since the work of shale picking is of a permanent nature and the concerned workmen have been engaged in this work from 1970 onwards, they should be treated as

permanent workmen irrespective of the number of days of attendance put in by them in any given year. For this purpose he placed reliance upon the decision reported in 1950—67 S.C.L.J. Vol. 5, page 3475 (Jaswant Sugar Mills Ltd. Meerut Vs. Badri Prasad) wherein it is held that the definition of a permanent workman did not require that such workman should be employed throughout the year. It is sufficient if the work on which he is engaged should be of a permanent nature and should last throughout the year. This ruling was given on a consideration of the definition of a casual and a permanent workman as found in the Standing Orders applicable to that Sugar Mill. But the principle may be usefully applied to the facts of the present case. Here the workmen have been working from at least 17-10-71. Though their nature of work in the Form 'B' register is shown as casual Wagon Loaders, from the entries made in the bonus register vide Exts. M-4A & 4B, M-5A & 5B and M-6A and 6B their designations has been given as Shale Pickers and they were paid wages due to them as Category I workers (Shale Picker is a time-rated job coming under Category I). The bonus registers for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 are not filed. In the absence of those registers it is not unreasonable to infer that the entries in those registers also support the case of the workmen that there also the nature of their work was shown as shale picking. When the entries in the bonus registers describe the nature of their work as shale picking and the wages paid to them are consistent with this entry, the case of the workmen that throughout this period they worked as Shale Pickers may have to be accepted. Even in para 8 of the written statement of the management it is not stated that the concerned workmen were ever engaged on any piece-rated job like wagon loading. In that para it is stated that only on days when more wagons are put on the siding and the services of extra Shale Pickers are required the concerned workmen were being employed as Shale Pickers and on other days they were employed in *miscellaneous time-rated job*. Sri J. D. Lal for the workmen further contended that even if the concerned workmen are casual workers, the management has no right to put them on the work of wagon loading from shale picking without following the procedure prescribed by Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. He has not cited any authority in support of this proposition and in the absence of authority his contention cannot be accepted. True the management has also not cited any authority in support of the action taken by them. But when the workmen question the validity of the management's action it is upto them to establish that fact. Sri J. D. Lal further submitted that as per the terms of the order of reference it is not open to the management to contend that the workmen concerned are casual workmen and not permanent. The order of reference refers to the workmen as 'Shale Pickers' and not as 'casual Shale Pickers'. The decision reported in S.C.L.J. Vol. IV page 2307 (Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd. Vs. Their workmen and others) is referred to in support of this proposition. A reading of the letter Ext. M-8 addressed by the Union Secretary to the A.L.C.(C) Dhanbad raising the present dispute shows that the workmen herein were asserting that they had attained the status of permanent Shale Pickers though they started their service in the colliery as casual Shale Pickers. Even in the written statement of claim this plea is raised and the management have questioned the truth of this claim in their written statement. Thus the scope of the order of reference has to be determined having regard to the pleadings and the background of the case. In this case I am satisfied that one of the points in controversy right from the start of the dispute was whether the workmen herein were permanent or casual and therefore this question falls to be considered by the Tribunal in answering the reference.

13. On a consideration of the entire evidence, I feel that the management is not justified in treating the concerned workmen as casual workers just because they have not put in 240 days attendance in any of the years 1974 to 1976 despite the fact that they have been working as Shale Pickers for over six years and shale picking being a job of a permanent nature. It follows that the management is not justified in abruptly switching them over to the work of Wagon Loaders from 26-10-76 without their consent or without following the procedure prescribed by Law. Issue (1) held against the management.

14. Issue (2).—The further question that has to be considered is whether the workmen are entitled to claim wages for the period of their idleness commencing from 26-10-76 till the respective dates on which they agreed to work as

Wagon Loaders under protest and subject to the result of this reference. I feel that the workmen are not justified in point blank refusing to obey the directions of the management and preferring to remain idle. They should have first obeyed the direction (may be under protest) and then followed the procedure prescribed by law to obtain the necessary relief instead of stopping from work in utter defiance. In the circumstances, I feel that payment of 75 per cent of the wages for the period of idleness should meet the ends of justice.

15. Issue (3).—In the result the reference is answered as follows :

The action of the management of Kharkharce Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited in changing the service conditions of the workmen from Shale picking (time-rated) job to wagon loading (piece-rated) is not justified. The conduct of the workmen in defying the orders of the management and insisting on sitting idle from 26-10-76 is held not fully justified. The workmen are entitled to count their period of idleness from 26-10-76 till such time as they resume duty as continuous service. They are held entitled to claim 75 per cent of the wages for the period of idleness.

[No. L-20012/110/77-D. III(A)]

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

New Delhi, the 16th April, 1980

S.O. 1193.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kooridih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sonardih, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th April, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 93 of 1977

(Ministry's Order No. L-20012/141/76-D. III(A),

Dt. 3-12-1977)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Kooridih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sonardih, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice B. K. Ray, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri S. Bose, Secretary, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, dated, the 31st March, 1980

AWARD

The reference which has been made to this Tribunal is in the following terms.

"Whether the action of the management of Kooridih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sonardih, District Dhanbad, in not regularising the following workmen engaged on stacking coal for soft coke manufacturing is justified? If not, to what relief is each workman entitled?"

1. Srimati Jugli Kamin.
2. Srimati Fulmani Kamin.
3. Smt. Somri Kamin.
4. Smt. Basini Kamin.
5. Smt. Durgi Kamin.
6. Smt. Punia Kamin.
7. Smt. Tupli Kamin.
8. Smt. Gondia Kamin.
9. Smt. Umavati Kamin.
10. Sri Sitaram Das.
11. Smt. Khairia Kamin.
12. Smt. Bhani Kamin.
13. Smt. Upsi Kamin.
14. Smt. Chotni Kamin.
15. Sri Pana Babu Ansari.
16. Smt. Hemi Kamin.
17. Smt. Fulia Kamin.
18. Smt. Rashmani Kamin.
19. Smt. Basanti Kamin.
20. Smt. Tahari Kamin.
21. Smt. Shanjhoti Kamin.
22. Smt. Kaimi Kamin."

2. The case of the workmen made out in the written statement may be briefly stated thus. All the 22 workmen listed in the schedule to the reference are old employees performing duties of stacking coal for manufacturing soft coke and for other purposes. The work in which they had been engaged was of a permanent nature. The workmen were on duty continuously from period prior to take over of the management of the colliery by the Central Government and they have been working as such since after nationalisation till the date of raising of the dispute. The aforesaid workmen though were engaged for all the six working days of the week, their attendances were however not marked for all the days. It was on account of this unfair labour practice the workmen not only suffered from loss financially but their attendances fell short during a calendar year. The workmen due to such unfair practices were shown as casual employees only due to the artificial shortage of attendance in a calendar year. Therefore they were deprived of permanent employment. The union of the workmen, therefore, raised the issue before the management but to no effect. Thus having failed to get any relief at the hand of the management the workmen represented their grievance before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad. The Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad invited the parties to attend his office. Even though the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad tried for a settlement due to adamant attitude of the management the conciliation proceedings ended in failure. So the Central Government made the reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

On this allegation the workmen pray that it may be held that the action of the management in not regularising the 22 workmen listed in the schedule to the reference is not justified; that all the 22 workmen be treated as permanent employees from 1-1-1974 with all consequential benefits; and that the management be held to be liable to pay cost to the workmen of this proceeding.

3. The case of the management as made in its written statement is as follows. During pre-nationalisation period the Soft Coke Manufacturing, Wagon Loading and Stacking etc. used to be carried on through Contract labour and casual/temporary wagon loaders. The workmen employed in those jobs were mostly casual and temporary as the jobs were required to be carried on intermittently depending upon wagon supply position and other incidental matters. After nationalisation of the colliery the old systems continued till the coal mines were re-organised, amalgamated, and after necessary statutory permissions obtained mining processes were changed. The contract system was abolished for soft coke manufacturing. Wagon loading and stacking jobs etc. were integrated. Large number of workmen engaged in those jobs were made permanent which resulted in reduction in the strength of casual labour. The management had to provide alternate jobs to those wagon loaders in stacking, screening soft coke manufacturing etc. on the days when there were less number of wagons supplied on the siding for loadings. These workmen skilled in specialised jobs relating to soft coke manufacturing were

made permanent. The soft coke manufacturing job was also dependent on various factors such as the need of the steel plants for R.O.M., the need of Railways for the steam and the availability of proper sized coal for soft coke manufacturing. All these factors varied widely from time to time. The availability of sufficient places adjoining the Rly. Sidings was also another important factor required to be considered for manufacture of soft coke. If wagon supply position for soft coke improved, the soft coke was loaded and spaces were available for fresh stacking of coal and manufacturing of soft coke. In case of poor supply the spaces used to be blocked and so there would be no scope for manufacture of soft coke. The wagon loading and soft coke manufacturing jobs could not be provided on every day to all workmen engaged in those jobs, excepting those made permanent. Thus the only way left for the management was to maintain two groups of workmen namely one group of permanent workmen and another group of casual workmen. Further the management also made a provision for making permanent those casual workmen belonging to casual pool on the basis of number of attendance put in a year. According to this provision those of the casual workmen who had put 240 days of attendance in a year were made permanent. As concerned workmen in the case belonged to casual group those of them who had put 240 days of attendance in a year had been made permanent. So far as others were concerned they could not be made permanent as they had failed to put in 240 days of attendance in a calendar year. In these circumstances all the 22 workmen are not entitled to the relief claimed by them.

4. On 18-2-80 Mr. B. Joshi learned counsel for the management appeared but none appeared for the workmen. It was submitted by Mr. Joshi that all the 22 workmen were casual labourers under the company. When the dispute started under the Circular of the company a casual labourer who had put in 240 days of service in a year was entitled to be made permanent. Accordingly Mr. Joshi submitted that some of those 22 workmen having put in 240 days of attendance in a calendar year as casual labourers had been made permanent. Mr. Joshi however on that day was not in a position to indicate who were those workmen. It was further submitted by Mr. Joshi that some of the workmen had voluntarily abandoned their services as casual labourers of the company with requests that their dependents might be employed as permanent basis. Accordingly the company absorbed their dependents in permanent posts in place of those who had abandoned their services. As has been indicated above the reference has been made in the year 1977. In the meantime some of those who had not been made permanent might have put in attendance for 240 days in a year as casual labourers and so might have been made permanent. In the circumstances Mr. Joshi prayed that if sufficient time would be given to him, he would be able to file a memorandum indicating therein the actual picture giving details of workmen involved in the case. Accordingly 15 days time was granted and a direction was made that a memorandum would be filed on 3-3-80. On 3-3-80 Mr. Joshi appeared for the management and submitted a memorandum showing which of those 22 workmen had already been made permanent, which of them had abandoned their jobs and which of them had already retired after having been made permanent. As Mr. Joshi on that day was not in a position to give the exact number of workmen who had retired after being made permanent so he was directed to give another consolidated list of names of the workmen who had retired after being made permanent, the names of those who had abandoned jobs and names of those who had been made permanent. On 3-3-80 none appeared for the workmen. Mr. Joshi filed the statement as directed. He also filed some documents in a locked box as per previous list. Since there was no appearance for the workmen the case was adjourned as a last chance to 12-3-80 for hearing. It was specified in the order of that date that if the workmen did not turn up on the date fixed the case would proceed in their absence. The order was shown to Mr. S. Bose who later appeared for the workmen.

5. No evidence has been led on behalf of the parties in the case when the case was taken up for hearing on the date fixed. The consolidated list filed by the management showing the names of the workers who have been made permanent who have left work on their own accord, who have resigned from services under V.R.S. and who are still in the list of casual labourers has been accepted by the parties. This being the position the case of Smt. Fulmani Kamin, Smt. Somri

Kamin, Smt. Upasi Kamin, Smt. Jugli Kamin and Smt. Sanjoti Kamin who, as per list filed by the management, have been made permanent, deserves no consideration since they have got their demands fulfilled. Similarly the cases of Smt. Durgi Kamin, Smt. Gandia Kamin, Sri Pan Babu Ansari, Smt. Rushmani Kamin and Smt. Karmi Kamin who have left work on their own accord and the case of Smt. Umabati Kamin who has retired after being made permanent and the cases of Smt. Punia Kamin, Smt. Tupli Kamin, Smt. Khiria Kamin and Smt. Hemni Kamin who have resigned from services under V.R.S. also deserve no consideration. The position indicated in the chart filed by the management is not disputed. So these workmen having either left the service due to their own accord or having resigned from service or having retired after being made permanent are not entitled to any relief. So far as remaining seven workmen are concerned, namely, Smt. Basni Kamin, Smt. Bhani Kamin, Smt. Chhatni Kamin, Smt. Fulia Kamin, Smt. Basanti Kamin, Smt. Jahari Kamin and Sri Sitaram Das they are still casual workers, the circular of the management to the effect that a casual labourer who has put in 240 days attendance in a calendar year becomes permanent is not challenged. The management, however, undertakes that all these seven casual workers who would be found to have put in 240 days of attendance in a calendar year must have to be made permanent. The list submitted by the management does not show that any of these seven workmen have attended 240 days in a calendar year. In view of the undertaking given by the management in terms of the circular referred to above which is not disputed by the workmen no relief can be granted to these seven workmen at the present stage in view of the fact that none of them has put in 240 days of attendance in a calendar year as per the list filed by the management. At the cost of repetition I may add here that the management will respect the circular and will make those of the seven workmen permanent in case they would be found to have put in 240 days attendance in a calendar year. With this observation the reference is answered.

B. K. RAY, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/141/76-D. III(A)]

S.O. 1194.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of South Tisra Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Khas Jeenagora, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th April, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 89 of 1977

(Ministry's Order No. L-20012/119/76-DIIIA, Dt. 2-11-1977)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of South Tisra Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice B. K. Ray,
Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri S. Bose, Secretary, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad the 31st March, 1980

AWARD

The reference in this case which has been referred to this Tribunal is in the following terms.

"Whether the action of the management of A. G. Section of South Tisra Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Khas Jeenagora, District Dhanbad in stopping Sarvashri Nathalal Bhuia, Babulal Bhuia, Kesho Bhuia, Saukhi Bhuia and Smt. Nirupa Bhuini, Smt. Yasoda Bhuini and Smt. Kabutari Bhuini, Wagon Loaders from work with effect from 10th July, 1975, is justified? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?"

2. The case of the management as mentioned in their written statement is as follows. During pre-nationalisation era, the various jobs connected with and incidental to mining operations were being carried on by permanent, casual, temporary workmen and by contract labour. The workmen employed in wagon loading were by and large either casual workmen or were used to be engaged through contractors. The wagon supplies were most erratic. There was always uncertainty. The time of supply was most uncertain as a result of which it was difficult to fix duty hours for wagon loaders. Sufficient alternate jobs were not available to engage the wagon loaders on the days when either there was no supply of wagon or the supply of wagon was very poor. It was on account of this after nationalisation management used to employ wagon loaders on those days when large number of wagons were made available to be loaded. On other days when supply of wagon was either poor or nil management used to select the wagon loaders for loading few wagons that were available. After nationalisation, however, the management made sincere effort to regularise various categories of workmen. The mining methods and processes were reorganised and small mines were amalgamated to form bigger units. Various operations were integrated and various changes were introduced. The concerned workmen were not on the roll of the Colliery at the time of take over of the management with effect from 17-10-1971. As the old system of wagon loading operations was allowed to continue during the management period by the Central Government upto 30-4-72, there was no scope for the concerned workmen to enter into the colliery employment on permanent basis. They, however, continued as casual/temporary wagon loaders. Non-coking coal mines were nationalised with effect from 1-5-1973 and many of such mines were amalgamated with the Coking Coal Mines. Only from 1974 the re-organisation scheme was introduced properly. In the process of re-organisation, the various sidings were integrated and list of permanent as also list of casual wagon loaders were prepared. The stacking, screening, soft coke manufacturing were kept as alternate jobs for wagon loaders. Thus more and more wagon loaders were kept on permanent roll. Their union insisted to make many wagon loaders permanent, but all casual and temporary wagon loaders could not be provided with jobs regularly. In the process of re-organisation, the concerned workmen who entered into the employment as casual/temporary wagon loaders were found to have put few days of attendance in the whole of the year 1974. The management, therefore, made an attempt to give more days of work to the casual wagon loaders. But the union continued to insist to make more wagon loaders permanent. The management decided to make all the wagon loaders, who had put 240 days of attendance in a year, permanent. So in view of this it was not possible to give work to more casual/temporary wagon loaders on permanent basis who had not put in 240 days of attendance in a calendar year. These concerned workmen along with many others accordingly could not be provided with jobs in the course of re-organisation. At the time of deciding which of the wagon loaders were to be retained on permanent basis which of them were to be retained on casual/temporary basis, the number of attendances put in the years 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 were considered. Considering all these factors it was found that the concerned workmen could not be retained in the list of casual/temporary wagon loaders due to want of sufficient jobs. The management acted bonafide to safe-guard the interests of large number of wagon loaders at the instance of unions and others interested in the industry. So, the management provided jobs to S/Shri Nathalal Bhuia, Babulal Bhuia and Kesho Bhuia at the earliest opportunity. So far as others were concerned it was not found possible for the management to provide jobs to them as claimed.

3. The case of the workmen may briefly be stated thus. The concerned seven workmen were engaged from date prior to 17-10-1971 as wagon loaders. The work of a wagon loader is a permanent nature of job in the colliery. The concerned workmen continued to work in the capacity of wagon loaders subsequent to 17-10-1971. While the management prepared a list of permanent wagon loaders the names of concerned workmen were deliberately omitted and names of other persons were included for reasons best known to the management. Subsequently the work of seven workmen concerned were stopped from 10-7-1975. The workmen, therefore, through their trade union represented their case before the colliery management at various levels and failing to receive justice in the hands of the management represented their case before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad. During the course of discussion and the conciliation proceedings held by the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) neither the management could offer any satisfactory reply to their arbitrary action in preparing the list of permanent wagon loaders. Conciliation proceedings, therefore, ended in failure. Consequently the present reference was made. The seven concerned workmen were performing duties of wagon loaders for a very long time and since the job of wagon loading is of permanent nature there is no justification on the part of the management in not treating the concerned seven workmen as permanent wagon loaders and stopping their work from 10-7-1975.

4. In course of hearing management examined one witness. He is a clerk since 1953. He knows the seven workmen. According to him these seven workmen were working as unlisted casual labourers before take over. The names of those workmen were not listed in Form B Register. These seven workmen being unlisted casual labourers in the colliery, their attendance used to be marked whenever they were working and they were also paid their wages accordingly. After take over of the colliery these seven workmen continued to work as unlisted casual labourers. Their names were not included in Form B Register. Whenever more wagons used to be placed for loading the management was engaging unlisted workmen. Sri A. B. Bramha, Chief Personnel Manager issued Circular Ext. M-1 which provided conditions under which an unlisted casual labourer would be a listed one. According to the circular who became a member of Provident Fund was to be put immediately in the category of listed casual labourers. Under the circular three of the above seven workmen, namely, S/Shri Nathalal Bhuia, Kesho Bhuia and Babulal Bhuia had become listed as casual labourers after having become members of Provident Fund. A listed casual labourer who had put in continuous work for 240 days in a year was eligible to be made permanent. The three workmen named above who had become listed casual labourers in the meantime were made permanent having put in the required number of days of work. MW-1 has proved the attendance chart prepared by him with reference to the original registers which show the number of days of work put in by each of the seven workmen. The Chart bears the signature of Personnel Officer and the Manager of the colliery, marked Ext. M-2. The Form B Register of the colliery since the date of take over till 1978 has also been filed. The names of three workmen appear in Form B Register at Sl. Nos. 360, 361 and 362 dated 8-10-1977. The five registers, namely, Bonus Registers maintained by the company have also been filed to show the number of days of work performed by each of the seven workmen during each quarter. The registers have been marked as Exts. M-4, M-5, M-6, M-7 and M-8. Nothing has been elicited from the cross-examination of the witness to discard his testimony. The documents filed by the witness and the entries made therein relied upon by the management inspire confidence. There is nothing to dis-believe these documents. The circular spoken to by the witness under which a listed casual labourer having put in 240 days of service becomes permanent is not disputed. There is nothing in the circular relied upon by the management which is in violation of the Model Standing Orders. Mr. S. Bose on behalf of the workmen invited my attention to Para 3(b) of the Model Standing Orders which defines a permanent workman. According to the definition a permanent workman is one who is appointed for an unlimited period or who has satisfactorily put in three months' continuous service in a permanent post as a probationer. Relying upon this definition Mr. Bose contends that the post of a wagon loader is a permanent post and the seven workmen concerned having been appointed to such posts for an unlimited period or having put in three months of continuous

service as per the circular submitted by the management they should be held to have acquired the status of a permanent wagon loader. This contention is absolutely without any force. There is nothing to show that the post of a wagon loader is a permanent post. On the other hand it is the consistent case of the management that before take over all wagon loaders were included in the list of unlisted casual labourers. It was after nationalisation according to requirement of a mine some wagon loaders were made permanent while others remained as unlisted casual labourers. The registers produced by the management also testify this. That being the position it is very difficult to accept Mr. Bose's argument that the seven workmen concerned were holding posts of wagon loaders on permanent basis and so having held the post continuously for three months had acquired permanent status. The Form B Register and Provident Fund registers negative the contention of Mr. Bose. These seven workmen were all along in the list of unlisted casual labourers. Only three of them mentioned above had acquired membership of the Provident Fund and thereafter have been made permanent. So far as the others are concerned the documentary as well as oral evidence led on behalf of the management are not controverted. On behalf of the management it has been satisfactorily established that the remaining four concerned workmen were all along in the list of unlisted casual labourers, had not acquired membership of Provident Fund and therefore could not be made permanent. This being the position except the three who have already been made permanent according to the management the remaining four are not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered accordingly.

B. K. RAY, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/119/76-D. III(A)]

S. H. S. IYER, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 11th April, 1980

S.O. 1195.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Limited, Nagpur and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 9th April, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI A. G. QURESHI, M.A., LL.B., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—CUM—LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case Ref. No. CGIT/LO(R) (12)/1979

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Limited, Nagpur and their workmen represented through the Working President, Maharashtra Pradesh Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Kamgar Sangh (INTUC), Abhyankar Statue, Mahal, Nagpur (M.S.).

APPEARANCES :

For Union.—None.

For Management.—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal DISTRICT : Nagpur (M.S.)

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, has referred the following dispute, vide Notification No. L-18011(6)/78-D.IV(B) dated 30th May, 1979, to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the demand of Maharashtra Pradesh Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Kamgar Sangh, Nagpur for regularisation/absorption of casual and badli workers already working in the Sillewara Project of the Western Coalfields Limited is justified. If so, to what relief are they entitled?"

2. The present dispute is between the Western Coalfields Limited Nagpur area and their workmen represented by the

Working President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Kamgar Sangh (INTUC).

3. The facts of the case in brief are that the management of the Sillewara Project is one of the Projects in the Western Coalfields Limited under the administrative control of Nagpur Area. This Project was started in the year 1964 and prior to the commencement of the actual work the project's estimate was prepared and a sanction was obtained by the Planning Department of the Government of India. The Project has specific sanctioned strength as approved by the Board of Directors of Western Coalfields Limited and Government of India subject to verification/amendment according to the exigencies of coal production planning on national basis. The strength also varies according to the capacity of the mine and with a view to get optimum production with a reasonable cost. At present the sanctioned main shift and actual regular strength of the mine excluding Patan, Sangli mine which is under development process are as follows :—

Sanctioned—2630 excluding for absenteeism.

Permanent—2920.

Badlies and Casuals—481.

4. According to the management one of the peculiarity of the coal mining industry is heavy absenteeism in the industry. To meet this, the management is compelled to employ badlies (substitutes/workers). In summer specially the absenteeism goes upto even 50 percent. To maintain the standard of production the management has to fill up the gaps of the absent workmen by employing substitutes to meet the exigencies of the production. The management is also required to employ the workmen for essentially casual nature of work, such as, mining installation, construction of drains, roads, buildings, bridges and making of drifts and inclines. The workers of casual nature are employed only for the completion of the particular work and such casual workers cannot be absorbed on any permanent place. However, the management tries to help the casual workers whenever it is possible for the management to do so.

5. It has been further averred by the management that there were frequent disputes and disagreement between the management and the various trade unions regarding the recruitment policy, regularisation and absorptions of badlies. Therefore the entire matter was discussed in a joint meeting with all the union by the management on 29-8-1978 and an agreement was arrived at between the parties to the discussion to the following effect :—

(a) All Badlies and substitutes who were on the rolls of the management, but could not complete 190/240 days attendance at the time of last regularisation, in pursuance of the understanding arrived at between the management and the union on 15-4-1978, shall be preferred in day to day employment over the fresh recruits.

This will, however, not attract the persons who could not give better performance and who were terminated/dismissed or who had left the jobs, on or those who were/unwilling to work as Loaders/the job offered to them.

(b) So long as these Badlies and Substitutes are available, no person out of the existing Casuals engaged on development works, will normally be employed on production jobs. Only after the engagement of these badlies if the jobs are left, the same can be given to the new recruits or casuals working on development job. Badlies/substitutes will normally be employed on production jobs and persons recruited for development job shall normally be employed on development jobs.

(c) Any recruitment of manpower for production will be met out of Badlies/Substitutes and only when such persons are not available for work, the management will take persons out of casuals employed on development work. The management shall be free to recruit the persons to meet heavy absenteeism but while recruiting, the claim of the persons working on development jobs, shall be kept in mind. These mean who are drawn for develop-

ment job will go back to development job after absenteeism figure comes down, and they are no longer required. The casuals recruited for development work to fill up the gap created by deployment of development manpower into production jobs, will from the pool i.e. the priority of employment in regular post will be as follows :—

- (i) Badlies and substitutes who are recruited through Employment Exchange.
- (ii) Development work.
- (iii) Reserved pool or panel.

All requirement of manpower will be notified to employment exchange and management will recruit the candidates out of these sponsored by the Employment Exchange, after observing such guidelines/classification communicated to the Company from time to time.

- (d) Those badlies who are returned back for non-availability of jobs shall be marked as RETURNED in a register separately mentioned for this purpose.

6. The Maharashtra Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Kamgar Sangh, Nagpur was one of the parties to the agreement but despite the agreement, the Working President of the aforesaid Sangh issued a strike notice making the following demands :—

- (i) Management in the Sillewara Project of W.C. Ltd. Nagpur Area should regularise Badli/casual workers and gives us man-power list.
- (ii) Management should absorb all workers working and removed.
- (iii) They also should absorb all workers working on the mines working in connection with mines working and decide the employment policy and then increase the man power in order to maintain industrial peace.

7. The management further contends that although the demands were raised immediately after the agreement and they were vague still the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Nagpur Area intervened in the matter and after discussion submitted a failure report which has given rise to the present reference. The management's stand is that according to the Certified Standing Orders, the badlies and casual labourers are defined. They automatically become permanent as and when they complete 190 days underground and 240 days on the surface. Their regularisation and absorptions are already clearly defined and is not open to challenge without the Standing Orders being amended. Some legal objections have also been raised by the management but not pressed at the time of arguments.

8. Despite repeated notices none appeared for the Union and the Union did not file any statement of claim. The management has proved two documents Ex.M/1 and Ex.M/2 and has examined two witnesses Shri S.B. Katiyar, Personnel Manager, Nagpur Area Western Coalfields Limited Nagpur and Shri G.P. Bansal, Dy. Chief Mining Engineer in Sillewara Group of Mines of Western Coalfields Limited. Shri Katiyar has stated on oath that the Project has the sanctioned strength of 2630 workmen excluding absentees out of which 2920 are permanent and 480 are badlies. Due to heavy absenteeism in the colliery the management has to employ substitutes. In addition to this for works of casual nature some workmen on casual basis have to be employed. These workers are of minor installations construction work pertaining to drains, roads, buildings, bridges and making of drifts & the incline etc. The workmen employed in the work of casual nature continued in the employment only for the period of the continuance of the specific work of construction. He has also proved the relevant extract of Certified Standing Orders which is Ex.M/1. Ex.M/2 is the copy of the minutes of the meeting held on 29-9-1978 between the management and the different unions of the workmen. Shri Bansal has also corroborated the testimony of Shri Katiyar and has further added that the colliery is running in deficit and the losses to the colliery are 50 to 60 thousands per tonne. The Colliery is not in a position financially to regularise the casual workers because it cannot provide permanent work for the casual Labourers and there are no vacancies in the sanctioned strength in the post of labourers. Further there is a man power freeze in the coal industry.

9. In my view the alleged agreement dated 20-9-1978 cannot be treated as an agreement because from the perusal of Ex.M/2 it is manifest that it is only a record of minutes of the meeting held between the management and the different unions. The minutes are not signed by all the parties to the meeting. The minutes only bear the signature of Shri Katiyar, Personnel Manager. Therefore unless the minutes take the shape of an agreement and signed by the parties to the meeting or are confirmed by the parties to the meeting at a later date, such minutes cannot be treated as an agreement between the parties. It can at the most be treated as record of understanding reached between the parties during the mutual discussions. Hence it cannot be legally treated as an agreement, and the trade unions cannot be held to be bound by the discussions at the meeting held on 29-9-1978.

10. The reference made by the Government speaks of the demands of the Union for regularisations and absorptions of casual and badli workers working in the project of the management. But the demand is of a general nature. The Union has not come forward to state before the Tribunal as to how many workers were working as badli workers and casual workers. It has also not been shown as to how many of the badli workers have put in attendance of 190 days as the substitutes of the underground workmen and how many workmen have put in attendance of 240 days as substitutes of the other workmen. It has also not been demonstrated as to who has put in a continuous service of one year. The Union has not come forward to demonstrate as to how the casual workers are entitled to be regularised.

11. In view of the above circumstances, there is nothing on the record to show that the workmen employed by the management as casual workers for the works of essentially casual nature can be regularised. If any workmen employed on a work which is essentially of a casual nature and the work is of a particular duration then naturally after the completion of the work the employment of the casual workers cannot be continued because the work is not available to them. Hence there is no justification before me for the demand of the Union for regularisation of the casual workers working in the Project of the management. As regards the badli workers, they are entitled to become permanent on completion of one year's continuous service i.e. by putting in 190 days attendance of underground and 240 days attendance in the case of other workmen during the period of 12 months in the same post or of the same category. Standing Order No. 3(d) of the Certified Standing Orders clearly makes such a provision and the management and the workmen both are bound by that provision.

12. In the result the reference made by the Government is answered as under :—

- (i) There is no justification for the demand of the Maharashtra Pradesh Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Kamgar Sangh, Nagpur for regularisation of the casual workers.
- (ii) The badli workers are entitled to become permanent on fulfilling the condition laid down in Standing Order No. 3(d) of the Certified Standing Orders. An award is given accordingly.

A.G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

[No. L-18011(6)/78-D.IV(B)]

27-3-1980.

SHASHI BHUSHAN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 अप्रैल, 1980

का० प्रा० 1196.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक नियोजन (म्याची आदेश) अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 20) की धारा 14 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, दृष्टिकोणित पन्तन न्याम का प्रशासन करने वाले पन्तन न्याम प्राधिकरण के स्वामित्वाधीन या प्रत्यक्ष के अधीन औद्योगिक स्थापन को, निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रखते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के सभी उपबंधों से छूट देती है, अर्थात् :—

(1) पन्तन प्राधिकरण, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में उल्लिखित विषयों में संबंधित समेकित नियमों को एक पैम्फलेट में, अंग्रेजी भाषा में, या कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या द्वारा समझी जाने वाली भाषा या भाषाओं में, प्रकाशित करेगा या करायेगा ;

(2) उक्त विानों में कोई गणोश्रम करने से पूर्व, पत्तन प्राधिकरण कर्मकारों को प्रस्तावित संशोधन को सूचनापत्र पर नोटिस द्वारा जानकारी देना और ऐसे किन्हा खासोवा या गुमावा पर विचार करनेवा, जो उनके बारे में ऐसी सूचना के इक्कांन दिना के बाद दिए जाएं ;

(3) बण्ड (1) में निर्दिष्ट पैम्फलेट का एक प्रति और उसके हर संशोधन की एक प्रति प्रत्येक संबंधित कर्मकार को दी जाएगी।

[सं. एम-12014/2/79-डी I]

New Delhi, the 14th April, 1980

S.O. 1196.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (20 of 1946), the Central Government hereby exempts the industrial establishment under the ownership or management of the Port Trust Authority, administering the Tuticorin Port Trust, from all the provisions of the said Act subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (1) the Port Authority shall publish or cause to be published consolidated rules relating to the matters set out in the Schedule to the said Act in a pamphlet in the English Language and the language or languages understood by the majority of the workmen ;
- (2) before making any amendment to the said rules, the Port Authority shall inform the workmen concerned by a notice on the notice board of the proposed amendment and shall consider any objection or suggestion that may be made thereto within twenty one days of such notice ;
- (3) a copy of the pamphlet referred to in clause (1) above and copy of every amendment thereto shall be supplied to each of the workmen concerned.

[No. S. 12014/2/79/D.I.(A)]

कां. प्रा० 1197.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (इ) के उपखण्ड (vi) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या कां. प्रा० 3632 तारीख 11 अक्तूबर, 1979 द्वारा यूरेनियम उद्योग में सेवा को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 20 अक्तूबर, 1979 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोकहित उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाता अपेक्षित है ;

अतः प्रब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (इ) के उपखण्ड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रकृत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 20 अप्रैल, 1980 से छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं. एस० 11017/6/79-डी I (ए)]

एल० के० नारायणन, प्रथम सचिव

S.O. 1197.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of Sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 3632 dated the 11th October, 1979, the service in the Uranium industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months, from the 20th October, 1979 ;

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months ;

34 GI/80—13

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 20th April, 1980.

[No. S. 11017/6/79-D.I.(A)]

L. K. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 15th April, 1980

S.O. 1198.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Jhagrakhand Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office Jhagrakhand, District Surguja (M.P.) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd April, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI A.G. QURESHI, M.A., LL.B., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(26)/1979

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Jhagrakhand Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office Jhagrakhand, District Surguja (M.P.) and their workmen represented through the Deputy General Secretary, M.P. Koyla Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) P.O. Jhagrakhand, District Surguja (M.P.)

APPEARANCES :

For Workmen—None.

For Management—Shri P.S. Nair, Advocate, & Shri Prasad, Dy. Personnel Manager.

INDUSTRY : Coal

DISTRICT : Surguja (M.P.)

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) of Sec. 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, referred the following dispute to this Tribunal ; for adjudication, vide Notification No. L-22011(1)/78-D.IV(A) dated 14-9-1979 :—

"Whether keeping in view the nature of jobs performed by Sarvashri Shankar Singh and Atbal working in the Store Depot of West Jhagrakhand Colliery, they are entitled to be placed in Grade 'H' of the Central Wage Board recommendation and if so, from what date?"

2. After receipt of the reference order dated 14th September, 1979, the parties were noticed to file their respective written statement. On 31-12-1979 none appeared on behalf of the Union but the management had filed its written statement. 23rd January, 1980 was fixed for filing of written statement of the Union. Again on 23-1-1980 when the Union did not put in appearance the Tribunal proceeded ex-parte against the Union and fixed 19-12-1980 for filing of documents and evidence by the management. On 19-2-1980 the Union again absented itself but Counsel for the management stated at the bar that there is likelihood of a mutual settlement between the parties and sought an adjournment. The prayer for adjournment was allowed fixing 25-3-1980 for filing of settlement. On 25-3-1980 Counsel for the management along with Shri S.N. Prasad, Deputy Personnel manager appeared and filed a Memorandum of Settlement duly signed by Shri Raj Kishore Yadav, Dy. General Secretary M. P. Koyla Mazdoor Sabha and S/Shri P. N. Singh S.A.M., T.K. Banerjee, Manager and S.N. Prasad, Dy. P.M. Jhagrakhand. Shri Prasad, Dy. Personnel Manager stated at the bar that the settlement has been arrived at in his presence, both the parties are satisfied with the settlement and no dispute is now in existence. He further stated that the parties have signed the Memorandum of Settlement in his presence.

3. I have gone through the terms of the settlement and am of the opinion that the terms of settlement are fair, reasonable and beneficial to workmen concerned. I, therefore, record my award in terms of the settlement which shall form part of the award.

26-3-1980

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer,

[No. L-22011(I)/78-D.IV(A)]

FORM-H

Memorandum of settlement**Representing Management :—**

- (i) Shri P.N. Singh, S.A.M. (ii) Shri T.K. Banerjee, Manager. (iii) Shri S.N. Prasad, Dy. P.M. Jkd.

Representing Management :—

- (i) Shri Raj Kishore Yadav, Dy. General Secretary, M.P. Koila Mazdoor Sabha.

Short Recital of the Case :—

Dy. General Secretary has raised Industrial Dispute regarding Shankar Singh & Atibal of West Jhagrakhand Colliery. The dispute is referred for adjudication in case No. P/26/79 and pending before C.G.I.T., Jabalpur. The parties have once again mutually discussed and after prolonged discussion the following settlement arrived at.

(1) Agreed that S/Shri Shankar Singh & Atibal will be placed in Cat. II with starting basic of Rs. 17.78 p. w.e.f. 1-1-1980.

(2) Agreed that there will be no change in their designation.

(3) Agreed that the pending case before C.G.I.T., Jabalpur under case No. P/26/79 stands withdrawn.

(4) Agreed that this fully and finally settle the case No. P/26/79.

(5) Agreed that both the parties jointly pray the court and submit this settlement as full and final in this case No. P/26/79. Hence the Union have no claim, what so ever in this regard.

(P.N. SINGH)

(RAJ KISHORE YADAV)

(T.K. BANERJEE)

PART OF AWARD.

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

26-3-1980

(S.N. PRASAD)

S.O. 1199.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th April, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-1 of 1979

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Bombay Port Trust, Bombay

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Mr. R. K. Shetty, Legal Adviser.

For the Workmen : Mr. S. K. Shetye, General Secretary, B.P.T. Employees' Union.

INDUSTRY : Ports and Docks STATE : Maharashtra.

Bombay, dated the 31st March, 1980

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by order No. L-31012(5)78-D. IV(A) dated 4th April, 1979, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust and their workman in respect of the matters specified in the schedule mentioned below :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bombay Port Trust in not paying full wages to Shri Krishna Vasudeo Surve, Wireman working in the Electrical Establishment of the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Department for the period of his suspension from 19th September, 1973 to 13th August, 1976 is justified? If not to what relief is the workman concerned entitled."

2. On behalf of the worker, Shri S. K. Shetye has filed the demand statement showing that worker Krishna Vasudeo Surve is a Wireman in the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Department. On 3-9-73 he was arrested by the Police along with others for an offence under Section 407 read with Section 34 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code. The worker was however acquitted on 16-7-1976 by the Metropolitan Magistrate, Esplanade, Bombay. The worker was under suspension from 17-9-1973. But his period of suspension in spite of his acquittal was treated as one of suspension. It is the case of the Union that the worker was honourably acquitted of the charges levelled against him, and as such under Rule 27(a) of the rules and regulations for the Non-scheduled staff framed by the Port Trust, he ought to have been granted 100 per cent wages during the period of his suspension. The worker appealed to the Chairman of the Port Trust. In that appeal the Chairman granted him 80 per cent of the pay and allowances during the entire period of suspension. Since the appellant authority also has not granted full wages, the worker has caused this reference to be made. On his behalf it is said that he has been denied annual increments and juniors in his category have started earning higher wages. He is also denied the benefit of leave and other service benefits as well as ex-gratia payment.

3. On behalf of the employers it is first contended that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the dispute since the question of payment of wages for the period of suspension is entirely within the jurisdiction and discretion of the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. It is further pointed out that Shri. Surve along with six others was caught red handed on 3rd September, 1973, while they were emptying the contents of tanker No. MHT-1819 which was parked in the compound of Dosabhai Wadi, Mazgaon. These persons were charged under Section 407 read under Section 34 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code. All others had pleaded guilty to the charge and their cases were separately decided. So far as Surve was concerned on trial he came to be acquitted. It is however said on behalf of the employers that the worker was given a benefit of doubt. He was not fully exonerated nor was he honourably acquitted and in these circumstances it was within the right of the employers as laid down under Rule 27(a) of the Bombay Port Trust rules and regulations for Non-scheduled staff, not to grant full wages during suspension. The employer therefore says that the order passed in respect of the worker which has been reconsidered by the Chairman allowing him 80 per cent of the full pay and allowances is proper and ought not to be disturbed.

4. Rule 27(a) of the Bombay Port Trust rules and regulations for Non-scheduled staff reads as follows :—

- (a) If honorably acquitted, he shall be deemed to be on duty during the period of suspension and will be entitled to the same wages as he would have received if he had not been suspended;

- (b) If otherwise, such portion of pay and allowances and allowances and such treatment of the period of his suspension as may be decided by the competent authority".

A reading of this rule would show that the period of suspension could be treated as on duty only when the employee is honourably acquitted. If the case falls in any other category, it is the competent authority who can determine what should be paid to such an employee.

5. In this particular case the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust has remarked as follows :—

"the acquittal would be honourable if the judgement gives a positive finding of innocence. Acquittal because of absence of sufficient evidence of guilt in this case cannot be regarded as honourable" "Let it be 80 per cent".

6. It would be relevant at this stage to go to the facts of the case. The judgement of the learned Metropolitan Magistrate is very clear on the point. According to the case for the prosecution, the Investigating Officer on information visited Dosabhai Wadi in September, 1973 and noticed that the parked tanker No. MHT-1819 was being emptied. It was the case of the prosecution that the accused No. 4 namely the present worker Surve along with three others was found in the act of emptying. Accused 1 was the Driver and accused 2 was the Cleaner. Incidentally, the present worker Surve happened to be the President of the Kride Mandal in whose compound the truck was parked and where he happened to be living. He had put-ward the case that he was falsly implicated out of enmity.

7. While giving evidence, the Investigating Officer, A.P.I. Dange stated in the Examination-in-Chief that accused Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 i.e. to say the accused including the present worker Surve were seen emptying the tanker and they were caught. Although there appears to have been an independent evidence of panchas, no one was examined in the case. It is said that the panchas witnesses were not available. A.P.I. Dange in his Cross-Examination stated that it was doubtful whether accused No. 4 namely the present worker was really emptying the tanker. He also further stated that he did not remember whether accused No. 4 was brought from the office of the Karida Mandal. In other words, although in the Examination-in-Chief, he spoke about accused No. 4 actively engaged in emptying the tanker, in Cross-Examination he has given a go by to it by not maintaining that statement. A.P.I. Dange has thus spoken in hesitating words regarding the act of accused No. 4. There thus being the equivocal statement of the solitary witness A.P.I. Dange and there having been no independent evidence, the Learned Magistrate passed judgement of acquittal.

8. The relevant passage of his judgement is as follows :—

"If accused No. 4 was not there while emptying the tanker, it cannot be said that accused No. 4 abetted the other accused in commission of the criminal breach of trust in respect of the oil entrusted to the driver and the cleaner. In these circumstances, I find accused No. 4 not guilty and acquit him".

9. On behalf of the employee, it is said that it is only because the panchas were not available that the accused got an acquittal, it could not be said that he was acquitted of the blame, he has got the benefit of doubt. It is thus said that the case does not fall within Clause (all of Rule 27 quoted above. The learned Advocate Mr. Shetye has also relied upon certain decisions. AIR 1959 Rajasthan 55, "The General Manager, Northern Railway v. Swaroopraj" is the case decided under the Railway Establishment Code, Rule 2043 and Rule 2044. If a Railway employee is reinstated after his acquittal in criminal proceedings, under those rules for granting him full allowances and pay what is required to be seen is whether he was acquitted of the blame. The Learned Judges of the Rajasthan High Court have interpreted this expression 'acquitted of blame' as not being equivalent to mere acquittal and therefore not sufficient for granting full pay. The relevant observations on page 55 are as follows :—

"What we have to see is whether these words, namely 'acquitted of blame' mean something really different from the words 'fully exonerated' which ap-

pear in R. 2044 which provides that in case of full exoneration, a railway servant must be paid his full pay and allowances. Now the words 'acquitted of blame' cannot mean the same thing as the word 'acquitted'. The officer who has to make the adjustment under this paragraph has to satisfy him that the employee has been 'acquitted of blame' and not merely 'acquitted' by the Court.

A mere "acquittal" would not, in our opinion entitle a railway servant to full salary and allowances for the suspension period. He must have been "acquitted of blame" by the Court before he can ask the railway to pay him full salary and allowances for the period of suspension".

In expounding this concept, the Learned Judges have conceived the case where a Court while acquitting a man says that there is grave suspicion of dishonesty against an employee, but in the opinion of the Court the evidence was not of sufficient standard to satisfy the consensus of a criminal Court for conviction.

10. Reliance was also placed by Mr. Shetty on the decision reported in AIR 1962 Jammu and Kashmir 68, "A.N. Raina v. State of Jammu and Kashmir". In the context of Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1956, and in similar circumstances the expression used is "honourably acquitted". The observations on page 71 are as follows :—

"In my opinion these two expressions 'honourably acquitted' and 'acquitted of blame' are used to describe an acquittal based on the positive innocence of the accused. If the Tribunal or the court expressly holds that the accused is innocent or that the charge against him is false, that will be a case of 'honourable acquittal' or acquittal of blame' contemplated by Regulations 108 and 109. There may be a case where a Tribunal or court may neither say that the charge against the accused is false nor does it say that he has been acquitted on the ground of benefit of the doubt, and it is clear the acquittal has not been for technical defects. In such a case it is for the authority giving effect to Regulation 108 or 109 to read the Tribunals' report or the Court's judgement and arrive bona fide at its own conclusion whether or not it is a case of honourable acquittal or acquittal of blame".

As against this Mr. S. K. Shetye, the General Secretary of the Union relied upon the decision given in 1971 Labour and Industrial Cases 923, "R. V. Rathod v. The State of Gujarat" where the Gujarat High Court while interpreting similar expression 'honourable acquittal' appearing in Bombay Civil Service Rules, 152 has observed as follows :—

7. "In this context we may point out that a similar problem arose before a Division Bench of the Madras High Court in Union of India v. Jayaram, AIR 1960 Mad 325; and Rajamannar, C.J., delivering the judgement of the Division Bench pointed out :—

"There is no conception like 'honourable acquittal' in Criminal P. C. The onus of establishing the guilt of accused is on the prosecution, and, if it fails to establish the guilt beyond reasonable doubt, the accused is entitled to be acquitted..... in our opinion, it is not open to the authorities concerned to bring in the concept of 'honourable acquittal' or 'full exonerated' so far as the judgment of the Criminal Court is concerned. In a criminal trial the accused is only called upon to meet the charge levelled against him and he may meet the charge—(a) by showing that the prosecution case against him is not true or (b) that it is not proved beyond reasonable doubt; or (c) by establishing positively that his defence version is the correct version and the prosecution version is not correct. In any one of these three cases, if the Court comes to the conclusion that the prosecution has failed to establish its case beyond reasonable doubt or that the prosecution case is not true or that the defence version is correct and is to be preferred as against the prosecution version, the Criminal Court is bound to acquit the accused. The accused is not called upon in every case to

establish his complete innocence and it is sufficient for the purposes of criminal trial that he satisfies the Court that the prosecution has not established its case beyond reasonable doubt. Since he is not called upon to prove a positive case, the concept of honourable acquittal or full exoneration can have no place in a criminal trial".

11. The controversy whether or not there is scope for differentiating between a 'plain acquittal' and an 'honourable acquittal' appears to have been silenced by the judgement of the Supreme Court in 1972 SIR 44, "State of Assam v. Raghava Rajgopalachari". The Supreme Court was concerned in interpreting Rule 54 of the Fundamental Rules dealing with the period of suspension treated in two categories. Under category No. 1 given in Rule 54(a), a person is entitled for full pay if he is "honourable acquitted". A person is not entitled to such pay if the case is otherwise as provided for by Rule 54(b). Paragraph 9 of the judgement reads as follows :—

9. "It seems to us that if on reading judgment and order which acquits a government servant it appears to the government or the competent authority that the government servant has not been fully exonerated of the charge levied (sic) to come to the conclusion that clause (b) would apply and not clause (a). This conclusion is strengthened by the wide discretion given to the competent authority under clause (b). Acting under clause (b) the competent authority is entitled to give if the circumstances so warrant, the whole of the pay and allowances and also treat the whole of the period of absence from duty as period spent on duty".

Further on in paragraph 12 it is laid down as follows :—

12. "If Clause (b) applies we can find no defect in the order of the Government dated January 28, 1964. It was for the Government to consider what proportion of pay and allowances should be given and what period of absence from duty should be treated as period spent on duty".

12. In view of the Supreme Court decision the Bombay Port Trust authorities would be justified in considering whether worker Surve was 'honourably acquitted'. If, yes, he would be taken as on duty during the entire period of suspension, if otherwise his pay and allowances could be reduced.

13. Now what is stated by Mr. R. K. Shetty for the employers is that the Chairman having decided the matter this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to interfere with it. That argument cannot be accepted. The present reference is made under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the Tribunal has been asked to find out whether the denial of full wages to the worker was justified. In view of the terms of reference therefore it would be proper for the Tribunal to interpret Rule 27 and in case the Tribunal is of the opinion that the interpretation put on it by the employers is not correct then to substitute the opinion of the Tribunals and to pass appropriate orders. That jurisdiction looks quite clear.

14. We have therefore to decide whether worker Surve was not 'honourably acquitted'. The Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust while passing the order of appeal has stated that the acquittal would be honourable if the judgement gives a positive finding of innocence. If the acquittal is because of the absence of sufficient evidence it could not be regarded as honourable. If thus the authority insists upon the exact use of the words showing positive innocence when I suppose that is a wrong approach to the situation. In criminal law every accused is supposed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. There could be cases of acquittal by giving benefit of doubt, but the doubt if any must arise in the mind of the deciding Judge, so that leaning on the presumption of innocence he acquits the accused. In the present case it is quite clear that the Learned Magistrate has found the accused not guilty because it is said "if he were not there he could not be said to have abated the offence". The Learned Magistrate has not used any words showing that there is some evidence of proving the presence of the accused, but there is other good evidence doubting whether or not the accused was present at the spot. Independent evidence to corroborate the Investigating Officer was available yet it could not be produced. There was there-

fore the sole evidence of the Investigating Officer who spoke in two voices. Thus who was doubtful was the Investigating Officer and not the Learned Magistrate. It is the Investigating Officer who says in one breath, that the accused No. 4 was seen in the act of emptying and in another breath says he is not sure whether he was there or whether he was not there. It is the Investigating Officer, who seems to have used the word 'doubtful' speaking about his own frame of mind to depose satisfactorily regarding the presence of the accused. His testimony could never be interpreted as proving the presence of the accused. There was no other evidence suggesting his presence. Whatever independent evidence could have been produced on behalf of the prosecution could not be pressed into service. The unmistakable conclusion therefore is that no judicial mind could have concluded or could have entertained any doubts regarding the presence of the accused at the spot. Simply because in one breath at one time the Investigating Officer spoke about it, there is no question of any doubt arising or giving the accused the benefit of doubt. It is a case of acquittal because the guilt could not be brought home by any type of testimonial method known to our jurisprudence. In the circumstances the present worker must be taken as having been 'honourably acquitted'. There is nothing suggestive of any blame attaching to him as he emerges out from the trial where he was a suspect. Consequently, Rule 27(a) is attracted and ought to have been applied in the case of the present worker. If that is so I must conclude that the action of the management of Bombay Port Trust in not paying full wages to worker Surve for the period of his suspension is not justified.

15. The further question is the relief to be granted to the workman. That would be founded on the words of Rule 27(a) itself. He will have to be treated as on duty during the period 19th September, 1973, to 13th August, 1976, and he would therefore be entitled to all the service benefits when he is so treated on duty. My award therefore is made accordingly.

C. T. DIGHE, Presiding Officer

[No. L-31012/5/78-D. IV(A)]

NAND LAL, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 19th April, 1980

S.O. 1200.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Shri Lal Chand Agarwal, Owner of Dobia Boarbas Sand Stone Mines, Kota and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd April, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 64 of 1979

In re :

The President, Pathar Khan Mazdoor Sangh,
R-3/91, Near New Railway Colony,
Kota.

.. Petitioner.

VERSUS

Shri Lal Chand Agarwal, Mine Owner,
Near Mohan Talkies, Kota.

.. Respondent

AWARD

The Central Government as appropriate Government vide its order No. L-29012/2/79-D.III(B) dated the 22nd November, 1979 referred an Industrial Dispute u/s 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 in the following terms to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of Shri Lal Chand Agarwal, Owner of Dobia Boarbas Stone Mines, Kota in terminating services of Shri Gopichand, Munshi w.e.f. 9th September, 1978 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled "

2. On receipt of the said reference usual notices were sent to the parties. The parties were served and a statement of claim was filed on behalf of the workman. The respondent remained absent in spite of service and as such ex-parte proceedings were ordered against the respondent. Ex-parte evidence of the workman was recorded which consists of a statement on affidavit. I have gone through his statement of claim as also the affidavit and from the perusal thereof I do find that the workman has established his claim. It is further evidenced by the said affidavit that his services the employer Lal Chand Aggarwal, Owner of Dobia Boarbas Band Stone Mines, Kota was not justified in terminating the services of Shri Gopi Chand, Munshi w.e.f. 9th March, 1978. Said Gopi Chand, Munshi had been in continuous employment of the Management since January, 1975 at a salary of Rs. 350/- P.M. as evidenced by para No. 1 of the affidavit. It is further evidenced by the said affidavit that his services were terminated on 9th September, 1978 without any charge sheet or notice or notice pay. There is nothing on record to the contrary to suggest even remotely that the termination was a justifiable one. In the face of this evidence it is awarded that the action of Shri Lal Chand Aggarwal, owner of Dobia Boarbas Stone Mines, Kota in terminating the services of Shri Gopi Chand, Munshi w.e.f. 9th September, 1978 was not justified. In consequence he is entitled to be reinstated with full back wages from the date of his termination. It is awarded accordingly. It may be mentioned here that in para 2 of the affidavit it is categorically stated by the workman that he is sitting idle since the termination and accordingly I hold that the workman would get full wages for the period of termination together with costs of these proceedings which are assessed at Rs. 100/-.

Further Ordered :

Requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action at their end.

Dated : the 13th March, 1980.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-29012/2/79-D, III. B.]

S.O. 1201.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Khetri Copper Complex of Hindustan Copper Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd April, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 9 of 1977

In re :

The General Secretary, Khetri Tamba Shramik Sangh, Sector-II, D-1, P. O. Khetrinagar, Distt. Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan) ...Petitioner

Versus

The Deputy General Manager, Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri Copper Complex, P. O. Khetrinagar, Distt. Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan) ...Respondent

AWARD

The Central Govt. as appropriate Govt. referred an industrial Dispute to this Tribunal u/s 10 of the I. D. Act, 1947 vide its order No. L-43012(8)/76-D. IV(B) dated the 22nd December, 1976 in the following terms :

Whether the action of the management of Khetri Copper Complex of Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetrinagar in dismissing Shri Ratan Singh, Haulage Engine Driver vide their Office Order dated 25-10-1975 is justified ? If not, to what relief is the said workmen entitled ?

2. On receipt of the reference it was ordered to be registered and usual notices were sent to the parties in pursuance whereof the parties appeared before this Tribunal and a statement of claim was filed on behalf of the workmen. The statement of claim inter-alia reads that the workman Rattan Singh was wrongly charge sheeted vide charge sheet dated 8-1-1975 and an enquiry was held in consequence. It is further stated therein that in the enquiry charges levelled were not proved at all and that the charges had been levelled against him to victimise him. It is further stated that he was not issued any show cause notice alongwith the enquiry report and findings of the Enquiry Officer and that there was denial of natural justice and hence the order of termination was bad.

3. In pursuance of this statement of claim a written statement was filed in which it was admitted that the workman was charge sheeted and enquiry was held but it was denied that in the enquiry charges were not proved rather it is alleged that the charges under clause 39(2)(v) & (xiii) of the Certified Standing Orders stood proved against the workman and as such the order of termination of services was passed against him. It is further stated that the enquiry was held in accordance with principles of law and natural justice and that termination was valid and proper.

4. A replication was filed on behalf of the workman side in which the allegations in the statement of claim were reiterated and the reinstatement of the workman with full back wages was claimed.

5. In between the workman side absented on 15th of October, 1979 and 23rd November, 1979 and 2nd January, 1980 and in consequence ex-parte proceedings were ordered against the workman side and the case was adjourned for ex-parte evidence to 31st January, 1980. The case came up for hearing on 25th February, 1980 on which date Mr. P. S. Parmar appeared for the workman and stated that the workman had gone out of India to Iraq on some assignment in consequence case was adjourned for evidence of the Management to 12th March, 1980. On 12th March, 1980 the evidence of the Management was recorded which consists of statement of Shri P. M. Chacko. He has tendered into evidence Ex. M/2 dismissal order, Ex. M/2 enquiry report and Ex. M/3 statement of witnesses, Ex. M/4 the order sheet of enquiry proceedings, Ex. M/5 and Ex. M/6 the notices issued by the Enquiry Officer, Ex. M/7 the order of enquiry of P.O. (N), Ex. M/8 the charge sheet and Ex. M/9 is the past record of the workman. Thereafter again the representative of the workman Shri P. S. Parmar was directed to produce his evidence and case was adjourned to 13th March, 1980 i.e. today. Today Shri P. S. Parmar has stated that 'as Rattan Singh is out of India I cannot lead any evidence and close the evidence.'

6. Thus the position which emerges is that in this case it is established that the termination of services of Shri Rattan Singh had been effected in consequence of an enquiry by an Enquiry Officer duly appointed in this behalf and in consequence of the enquiry he was found guilty on two of the charges levelled against him. From the perusal of the order of termination I find that it was considered by the punishing authority that charges were serious enough to warrant termination of services. I do find myself in agreement with this fact that certainly the charges were of such a nature as attracted the punishment of termination of services. I have gone through the enquiry proceedings including the charge sheet, the order of the Enquiry Officer and the order of punishment and I find that the principles of natural justice in the matter of holding of enquiry were duly complied with and the Enquiry does not suffer from any lacunae. There is nothing to suggest even remotely that the Enquiry Officer was biased against the workman or had mis-conducted himself or the enquiry. It also cannot be said that the past record of the workman justified lesser punishment. The accumulative effect of all this is that the termination of services of Shri Rattan Singh by the Management of Hindustan Copper Limited of Khetri Copper Complex is justified and the workman is not entitled to any relief what-so-ever. Accordingly it is awarded that the action of the Management of M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri Copper Complex, Rajasthan dismissing Shri Rattan Singh, Haulage Engine Driver is justified and that the workman is not entitled to any relief what-so-ever. The parties would however bear their own costs.

Further Ordered :

That requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Govt. for necessary action at their end.
Dated : the 13th March, 1980.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-43012/8/76 DIVB[D.III B]

S.O. 1202.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Shri Kalyanmalji, Mine Owner, P. O. Mandana, District Kota and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd April, 1980.
BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-

cum-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 66 of 1979

In re :

The President, Pathar Khan Mazdoor Sangh, Near New Railway Colony, Kota-324002. ...Petitioner

Versus

Shri Kalyanmalji, Mine Owner, P. O. Mandana, District Kota ...Respondent

AWARD

The Central Govt. as appropriate Govt. vide its order No. L-29011/48/79-D.III.B dated the 26th November, 1979 referred an Industrial Dispute u/s 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 in the following terms to this Tribunal :

Whether the following demands of the workman employed in the mines of Shri Kalyanmalji, P. O. Mandana District Kota are justified ? If so, to what relief the workmen are entitled :

- (a) All workman should be paid the following rates of wages per day with effect from 1-1-79 :
 - (i) Un-skilled workers...Rs. 6.25 per day;
 - (ii) Semi-skilled workers...Rs. 7.50 per day ;
 - (iii) Skilled workers...Rs. 10 per day;
- (b) All workmen should be paid Rs. 10/- per month as attendance allowance provided they have worked for 22 days in the month.
- (c) Workers should be allowed 10 national and festival holidays during the year including the holidays on 26th January (Republic Day), 15th August (Independence Day) and 2nd October (Mahatma Gandhi Birth Day).

2. On receipt of the reference usual notices were sent to the parties and Shri Mahabir Parshad Sharma, the President of the Sangh has appeared on behalf of the workmen while none has appeared for the Management. Shri Mahabir Parshad Sharma has filed a settlement Ex. C/1 before filing any statement of claim and in view thereof the statement of Shri Mahabir Parshad Sharma was recorded which reads as under :

'the matter has been compromised vide C/1. A no dispute award may be made.'

3. In view of the statement of Shri Mahabir Parshad Sharma coupled with Ex. C/1 a no dispute award is hereby made leaving the parties to bear their own costs.

Further Ordered :

That requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Govt. for necessary action at their end.
Dated : the 13th March, 1980

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-29011/48/79-D.III.B]

S.O. 1203.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Khetri Copper Complex of Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri Nagar and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd April, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-cum-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI.

I.D. No. 49 of 1978

In re :

The General Secretary, Khetri Tamba Shramik Sangh, P. O. Khetri Nagar, Distt. Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan).

...Petitioner

Versus

The General Manager, Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri Nagar, Distt. Jhunjhunu Rajasthan ...Respondent

AWARD

The Central Govt. as appropriate Govt. referred an Industrial Dispute u/s 10 of the I. D. Act, 1947 to this Tribunal in the following terms :

'Whether the Management of Khetri Copper Complex of Hindustan Copper Ltd., is justified in reverting Shri Nathu Singh from the post of Control Room Operator 'C' to that of Helper w.e.f. 15-6-76 ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?'

2. Upon receipt of the reference usual notices were sent to the parties. In course of time the parties appeared before this Tribunal and a statement of claim was filed on behalf of the workman. However before any written statement could be filed talks for compromise started between the parties and the parties representatives have appeared today and stated that parties have compromised. In pursuance thereof an application has been filed by Shri R. S. Parmar, the General Secretary of Khetri Tamba Shramik Sangh evidencing that the dispute has been resolved amicably between the parties. The statement of Shri P. S. Parmar and Shri P. M. Chako was recorded in pursuance thereof in which it is stated by them 'parties have compromised and a no dispute award may be passed in this reference.'

3. In view thereof a no dispute award is hereby made leaving the parties to bear their own costs.

Further Ordered :

That requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Govt. for necessary action at their end.
Dated the 13th March, 1980

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-43012/4/77-D.III.B.]

A. K. ROY, Under Secy.